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Nazis Rolled Back 10 Miles in Belgium; U. S. Heroes of Holland Held Bastogne; Russians Pierce Budapest Inner Line

Associated Press Radiophoto

Conferees on Peace for Greece

Between British Foreign Secretary Eden (left) and Prime Minister Churchill (right), who have just returned to London after attending conferences with leaders of the conflicting parties in Greece, is Archbishop Demaskinos of Athens, head of the Orthodox Church in Greece, who has been mentioned as possible choice for a Regency if that can be agreed upon.

Eagle Division defense pays dividend after 10-day siege by German panzers.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Dec. 29—The United States 101st Air-Borne Division, which has just been disclosed as the hard-fighting outfit which held Bastogne against every Nazi attack until relieved by Third Army armor, has given the best news since the German offensive began.

The 101st—the Eagle Division—has repeated its epic stand in Holland, but this time it held out longer in a tougher and more critical spot.

The enemy wanted Bastogne, a key communication town, very much. It didn't get it.

I spent a recent week end with this Division when the possibility of a German counterattack would have seemed a ridiculous dream. I can testify it is an aggregation of rugged, alert, excellently trained men with a fighting spirit like a Marine. When the Allied High Command wanted Bastogne held at all costs, it rushed in these rested, mettlesome airmen to do the job.

The Early Forecast

Perhaps the successful relief of this garrison is an indication of how the battle is going, but it is too early to be too confident.

The Germans have more than 20 divisions packed into the Belgian bulge. Some have hardly seen action. The Allies have driven back the latest attempts to break out in the north and the west, but the enemy still can make plenty of trouble.

If fog closes down on the battle field, Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt can reinforce and resupply his three armies without hindrance of the Allied Air Forces. Or if he chooses, he can pull out his panzers, leave the infantry to hold the bag and retreat to the Siegfried Line. Even if the offensive collapsed, the Germans still could point out they had caused heavy casualties, halted Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's entire winter offensive, forced the withdrawal from the Saar bridgehead, and probably prolonged the war three to four months.

Allied 15-Mile Corridor

Firm possession of Bastogne means the Allies have pushed a corridor 15 miles into the German salient. Only two main highways traverse the German salient, and these probably can be brought under the fire of Allied artillery.

That is the dividend of the 10 days of heroic desperate defense.

The paratroop division, accompanied by small elements of other units, fought against heavy odds from the start. Front-line reports indicate they were under attack at one time or another by eight

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German escape route narrowed to 17 miles by Patton drive that relieved pocket.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American armor and infantry have pushed back 10 miles the most advanced German spearhead in Belgium.

Under a sustained counterattack, German shock troops in the western end of the enemy's pear-shaped salient have been forced to retreat across the Lesse and Homme Rivers into Rochefort. At near-by Celles, another Nazi advance force has been wiped out.

At the same time, increasingly heavy Allied pressure is being exerted against the southern and northern ends of the enemy wedge. Driving up from the south to relieve the heroic Bastogne garrison, General Patton's Third Army has gained 20 miles in six days and has narrowed the German escape route back to the Reich to 17 miles. On the northern side of the bulge, new gains are reported by counterattacking Americans just west of the Stavelot-Malmédy sector. At one point, Allied units are within five miles of one of the only two main roads left to the Nazis to supply their forward troops.

In the past seven days at least 5,350 German prisoners have been taken, and Marshal von Rundstedt's tank losses now are in excess of 700—the rough equivalent of nearly four armored divisions.

Thus it now is clear that the surprise Nazi winter offensive has been brought to a complete standstill everywhere.

However, this good news is balanced somewhat by the second consecutive day of fog and low ceilings over the fighting area. This has sharply curtailed Allied air assaults and is giving Marshal von Rundstedt time to refit, rest, and reorganize his forces for his next move.

This next move can take one of two forms: The German commander can commit all his reserves to a further attempt to drive westward, or he can seek to pull back into Germany with the bulk of his forces intact to meet a possible new American attempt to crack the Siegfried Line. The latter would, of course, be the wiser choice, but there is no reason to assume that military wisdom will offset Nazi pride and stubbornness any more than it has in the past.

In eastern Europe, the climax in the siege of Budapest appears to be at hand, with shock troops of two Russian armies pushing through the inner defenses of the Hungarian Capital. One unconfirmed German report says some Russian units are fighting in the "heart of Budapest."

Simultaneously, Red Army troops to the north have driven forward along both sides of the Danube and a heavy battle is raging at Komarom, a vital rail hub less than 85 miles from Vienna.

Meanwhile, a new American amphibious operation may be in the making in the Philippines, if enemy reports are to be credited. The Tokyo Radio says a major, heavily screened convoy of American transports is moving westward through inland Philippine waters and claims six of the vessels have been sunk in a two-day attack. There is no intimation of any such operation from Allied sources.

Western Front:

Yanks Drive Back Nazi Spearheads

American armored blows on the nose of Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt's offensive have beaten his most advanced spearheads back more than 10 miles and chased them across the narrow Lesse and Homme Rivers into Rochefort.

Field dispatches, reporting this development up to the morning

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Workers Riot in Vienna; Space for Food Pinched; Racial Attacks 'Isolated'

The World's Day—December 29, 1944

In Europe: Labor Riots Reported in Vienna

Labor riots in Vienna where 750,000 foreigners are employed in German armament industries resulted in more than 100 casualties on Dec. 23, according to information reaching Switzerland.

Counterfeit stamps printed in Paris by patriots during the occupation were placed on sale and $200,000 collected for the benefit of wives and children of Frenchmen killed while participating in resistance against the Germans.

French automobile manufacturers are already planning to produce 25,000 civilian cars for public sale in the last half of 1945. Military needs will take precedence in the first half of the year.

David Lloyd George, Britain's World War I Prime Minister, who is retiring from the House of Commons after 54 years of service there, will receive an earldom, it was reported in London. He declined a title from King George V when he left the Prime Ministry in 1922.

French exporting industries voted to ask French merchants to give Allied soldiers the same treatment in prices as that given French customers. The vote was taken at a meeting held to study postwar trans-Atlantic business relations.

Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. is expected to visit London to get a firsthand account of the Greek situation from Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and possibly Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov may join them, a Reuter dispatch from Washington said today. British afternoon newspapers displayed the report prominently.

Washington: Lack of Space Hits Food Shipments

A decrease in Lend-Lease food shipments to Britain in October was attributed to the lack of shipping space rather than to lack of need by the British, according to a War Food Administration announcement. [Page 8.]

Railroads set new freight and passenger records in 1944 without serious transportation difficulties, according to J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads. [Page 8.]

Jean Monnet, France's economic envoy here, hopes to obtain imports, shipping space to carry them, and a Lend-Lease agreement, in conference with United States officials. [First page, second section.]

A plea to all war workers to stay on the job New Year's Day in order to "replace the equipment that is being used up" on the battle fronts was issued by high officials in a joint statement.

New passenger cars available for rationing in January total 3,600, the same number released in each of the last four months, the OPA announced.

Among eight competing metropolitan centers in the Sixth War Loan drive, Milwaukee leads with 100.5 per cent of its E bond quota, as the first community to pass its goal in the contest. With sales through Dec. 31 to determine the winner, Boston was in sixth place with 76.7 per cent of its quota in sales through Dec. 27.

A cut in retail prices for shoes and shoe repairing was predicted by OPA because of a reduction of producer and wholesaler prices for leather effective Jan. 29.

All training of Wacs will be consolidated at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, by next April 1, the War Department announced.

Boston: Racial Persecutions Held 'Isolated'

Investigations of alleged racial persecutions in Boston disclosed that only isolated instances had occurred, Police Commissioner Thomas A. Sullivan said in his annual report made public today. [Page 2.]

Two Italian Service Units who refused to work at the Boston Port of Embarkation facilities last Tuesday are back at work today following disciplinary measures including confinement to quarters, the First Service Command announced today without disclosing the reason for the "strike."

Four New Englanders, members of Army Airborne Units, have been awarded the Bronze Star Medal, according to announcement from the War Department. [Page 12.]

Mayor Tobin said today his 1945 budget message and a survey of his seven years' administration as Mayor of Boston would be given the City Council Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 2. He will resign as Mayor the following Thursday morning.

Additional salary increase problems faced Mayor Tobin after the threatened "walk-out" of 129 clerks and stenographers of the Boston City Hospital who charged "salary discrimination." [Page 2.]

National: Kansas Plant Sets Top War Record

The Kansas ordnance plant at Parsons has loaded 25,000,000 artillery shells since it opened on April 19, 1942, it was disclosed. The plant also has turned out 100,000 tons of bombs and 60,000,000 parts, such as fuses, detonators, and primers. Seventy-five per cent of the workers are women.

Sixteen hundred men of the 2,400 employed on the day shift at the International Harvester Company's ball bearing plant in Chicago failed to report for work in the second day of a labor dispute, the company reported. Company spokesmen said the dispute concerned piece work pay.

Canada: Munitions Production to Be Increased

Canadian war production, although close to its peak, will be stepped up sharply in some items, particularly certain types of ammunition, Munitions Minister Clarence D. Howe disclosed. During 1944 Canada spent nearly $8,000,000 a day for shells, ships, guns, fighting vehicles, planes and other war supplies, he said.

Boston Tax Levy Collection Stands Best in Half-Century

Boston's tax department has collected a higher percentage of its tax levy this year than in any previous year since 1895, Merritt Thompson, City Collector, disclosed today.

As of the fifty-first week of the year, $51,547,000, or 88.808 per cent of the $58,000,000 levy for 1944 has been turned into the city treasury, he said, and the percentage is expected to go slightly higher. The department hopes to make an 89 per cent collection by Dec. 31, but only a windfall of about $600,000 would turn the trick, Mr. Thompson explained.

Citizen payments of taxes this year are lower than last year's collection of $52,161,000, but amount only to 87.264 per cent of the 1943 levy of $59,700,000. In simpler terms, collections this year are 1.6 per cent ahead of those made last year on the same date.

Improved finances due to war conditions are undoubtedly a large factor in the prompter and larger payments of taxes, Mr. Thompson conceded, but the trend began as early as 1938, when they jumped from 67 per cent to 72 per cent.

"We like to think around here," said Mr. Thompson, "that it isn't only the war, but a sign of more faith in the administration of the City's finances, and of our own efforts at collections too."

Collections on poll taxes are down, what with many men in service and a general apathy toward payment of this tax which holds no practical penalty for nonpayment, while real estate taxes are up about 1.7 per cent over last year and personal taxes up a "trifle."

All in all, the tax collection department is not a little proud of this year's record as compared with that of 1895, because nowadays the department doesn't have the 8 per cent penalty "club" to swing over the heads of persons who don't contemplate paying before deadline time.

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Snow

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capital 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Quincy (Wards 5 and 6)—Tomorrow.

Falmouth and Woods Hole—Sunday.

Swampscott—Sunday.

Japs Finish Tube Linking Main Isles

By the Associated Press

The Japanese Domei News Agency reported today completion of the Honshu-Kyushu tunnel under the strait separating these two principal Nipponese industrial islands.

"Following two years of steady and strenuous labor," said Domei in an overseas radiocast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, "the boring of the Kanmon underground national highway connecting the mainland [Honshu] and Kyushu was completed at 10 o'clock tonight [Dec. 28]."

The dispatch said the project was started in January, 1943, and that 130,000 workmen had been employed on it.

Fruitful Years Mark Service Of Saltonstall

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Governor Saltonstall takes the traditional lone walk down the long State House steps next Thursday noon as retiring Chief Executive, he will leave behind a six-year administrative record which has made him one of the most popular political figures in the State's history.

With him when he leaves for Washington Thursday evening to serve as junior Senator from Massachusetts will go the good wishes of thousands of his fellow citizens who in sending him to the nation's capital gave him the largest plurality ever accorded a winning candidate in a State election.

Few Governors have been confronted with the problems which faced the lean, plain-spoken man from Chestnut Hill when he became Governor in January, 1939, and which developed midway in his six-year tenure when the nation was plunged into war.

First Year Rockiest

Governor Saltonstall's first year was his rockiest. Excesses of three previous administrations had left the Commonwealth saddled with debt. Administrative machinery was creaking badly. Evidences of extravagance and inefficiency were everywhere.

During the first six months the lights in the Executive suite burned late each night as the Governor and his staff, to quote Governor Saltonstall himself, moved "to restore confidence in our State government." An unprecedented rush of Republican job-seekers, which for many weeks averaged 500 applications a day, swamped the new Governor's staff.

At the end of his first year the new Governor's popularity had waned. He discovered that you couldn't be a "good fellow" and a good Governor when you had a mess to clean up.

The Governor adopted a double-barrelled attack on the State's problems when he moved to oust inefficient department heads appointed by his Democratic predecessors and demanded sharp economy. His goal was to put the Commonwealth on a "pay-as-you-go basis."

His first budget message, which called for new taxes and a record biennial appropriation of close to

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Japanese Fail To Halt Blows By Superforts

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

B-29 HEADQUARTERS, Saipan, Dec. 27. Delayed—Taking advantage of a nearly full moon and the cover of great white clouds, Japaneses bombers, presumably from Iwo Jima, raided Saipan Dec. 25 and 26.

Christmas night the enemy sent a medium force of twin-engined bombers which destroyed one plane and kept the island alerted for three hours. On the night of Dec. 26 the Japanese, in two raids, injured several people in one of the Saipan camp-areas.

Notwithstanding these attacks B-29's took off on the morning of the 27th for their fifth Tokyo raid. The Superforts have also made three raids on Nagoya.

B-29's Keep Flying

The Japanese air attacks on Saipan have not interfered seriously with B-29 operations. But they have constituted further evidence that the enemy is determined to resist the American advance to the utmost and they have further demonstrated the difficulty of putting an airfield out of commission.

In a little more than a month since the B-29's first raided Tokyo, Saipan has become a pivotal point in the intense tri-way air war. While the superforts have been

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Greeks Accept Regency; King Urged to Agree

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece, Dec. 29—Greece has now entered its most intense period of political and military activity since the civil war began four weeks ago this week end.

While a rolling torrent of cannon and rifle fire tells us that the British forces have launched a major attack to drive the E. L. A. S. (Greek Popular Liberation Army) out of the southern portion of Athens, Greek politicians of all parties are waiting the appointment of the Regent and formation of a new Greek Government. With Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden both having returned to London to press upon King George II of Greece the necessity for immediately appointing a Regent, it seems likely that a practical beginning will be made within the next couple of days toward the solution of this long, drawn-out problem.

New Regime Essential

Meanwhile, all "Right Wing" parties represented at the Athens peace conference are preparing their answers to the note presented to the conference by delegates of the E. L. A. S. This note stated the terms on which the E. L. A. S. would participate in the new regime which must be formed before there is any real chance for peace.

As if to punctuate the Churchill warning that British troops would press forward relentlessly to clear Athens, Piraeus and all of Attica of the E. L. A. S. if peace efforts fail, what sounds like the biggest attack of the civil war is now under way.

While British tanks, mortar crews and infantrymen are apparently pushing from west to east through the City's southern suburbs, other troops are apparently coming down the City's eastern side.

Flashes From Shells

Districts under attack are squarely built but colorless suburbs erected 20 years ago to house tens of thousands of Greek refugees from Asia Minor. They have always been ardently Republican and strongly Left-wing in politics and were areas which furnished the greatest opposition to the Germans during the occupation. Today they are the E. A. M.-E. L. A. S. stronghold.

Right now waves of acrid smoke cover these districts lit up only by flashes of bursting mortar and cannon shells. Although these districts form almost one continuous

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

Shipping Bottleneck Tackled In Anglo-American Discussion

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 — The bottleneck shipping shortage, attributed to a two-hemisphere war and the German West Front break-through, and now regarded in some quarters as the most acute stage since the war started, is bringing emergency action.

1. Richard K. Law, member of the British Cabinet, now in Washington, is discussing with American groups new economic problems growing out of the situation and methods of relief.

2. The Army has now ordered specially trained troops to Philadelphia to fill the need of longshoremen, to keep ship-sailing schedules on time. Similar action may be taken elsewhere.

3. National Housing Administration announces it is producing shelter for 150,000 French dock area workers in conjunction with the French Government. Tie-up of critically needed ships at European ports is a big source of shipping shortage.

Port Facilities Urgent

The United States Merchant Marine has grown from 11,850,000 tons at Pearl Harbor, 1941, to an estimated 35,000,000 tons today, an increase of more than three times. But for the present emergency, according to officials, it still isn't big enough.

With every soldier sent to Europe and the Pacific the shipping need grows. The green light was given to Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines when it was supposed the German war was nearing an end. Now all bets are off regarding the latter, but the troops engaged in the Pacific theater have to be supplied. The United States is carrying on a two-hemisphere war, neither of which has reached its peak.

One problem in Europe is still lack of adequate port facilities. German troops still hold Dunkirk and a number of other harbors, imposing a tremendous burden on Antwerp, Cherbourg, and other Allied ports. One big question is how to get ships unloaded when they arrive. Officials shake their heads over a situation which is now, it is declared, tying up a big number of ships and making them virtual "floating warehouses."

The new National Housing Agency arrangement with the French Government goes back to the point of supplying living quarters for 150,000 French war workers. The French will purchase

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By Your Leave, Sir, That's a Giveaway

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29 (AP) — Staff Sergeant Isadore Brodsky wants to give away a 10-day furlough.

He's enjoying a regular 15-day leave now and has an extra 10 days coming as a reward for selling $50,000 worth of War Bonds.

"I'm having me fun now," said Sergeant Brodsky as he offered to pass the furlough on to "some soldier just returned from overseas."

Explosive Issues in Palestine Vital to U. S. as Well as Britain

Many complex political issues must be solved in the Middle East if a stable and peaceful world is to be established. One of the most volatile of these issues is that revolving around conflicting Arab and Jewish claims to Palestine. Mr. Lucas, who has just returned to Cairo after a firsthand study of conditions in Palestine, furnishes some very enlightening information on latest developments there.

By Walter E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Dec. 29 — The Palestine problem is a live spark threatening the powder keg of the Middle East. It concerns not only Great Britain, but the United States as well.

America can hardly afford to sit on the sidelines expecting to suffer none of the consequences should this spark ignite the explosive issues which now hang fire in this region of the world.

The main factors that have pushed the Arab states into forming the Arab Federation are political, comprising questions of the French in Syria, the Italians in Cyrenaica, and the Jews in Palestine.

But there is no doubt that the strongest single factor is the mounting threat to the Arab world inherent in Zionist claims on Palestine. This question has crystallized during the years since the Balfour Declaration of 1917 until it has now become a matter on which the Arab states are determined to make a united stand.

The Arabs never have accepted the idea of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. They claim that Palestine is an Arabic country where its present inhabitants have lived for centuries (many of whom may well be descendants of Jebusites, Hittites, Caananites and Hivites, all previous settlers to the Jews)

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War Agencies Disclose Tests Facing People of U. S. in 1945

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—What the American people most need to know in order that the whole nation can effectively cope with the still-severe tests on the home front and on the battle front, which the coming year holds in prospect, is set forth by 20 officials of the Government's top war agencies in a series of statements issued today through the Office of War Information.

The substance of a number of these looking-ahead declarations, dealing with the issues of greatest moment, is as follows:

What's Ahead in the Pacific, by Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War—I have been in the Pacific with our soldiers. I have seen the muck of the fetid jungles in which they are hunting down the enemy. I have studied the reports from our generals. I have seen the great distances across which we must transport men and equipment. I can sum them all up by saying that I have found nothing to support the notion that we can dispose of Japan in short order, once Germany finally is beaten.

Japanese Army Stronger

The Japanese Army is bigger and stronger today than it was when the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor. The Japanese industrial machine, backed by accumulated stock piles of strategic raw materials and millions of slave laborers, still is formidable.

Rationing and Price Control, by Chester Bowles, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration—The job is far from finished. The most critical part of this fight still lies ahead. Pressures against ceiling prices are every bit as strong today as they have been in the past.

We know that many products and commodities will continue as they have been in the past. We know that many products and commodities will continue scarce until the war finally is over. Until supply equals demand, we must continue the fight to prevent the start of inflationary prices which can only bring with them severe hardship to many millions of Americans.

Manpower Problem

Manpower, by Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission—A manpower situation of the utmost seriousness confronts the country. The seven specific "must" production lines which present real manpower problems are foundries and forge shops, shipbuilding, heavy-artillery ammunition, radar, cotton duck and tent twill, heavy field artillery and gun carriages, and dry-cell batteries. At least 300,000 workers are needed for urgent war production.

Labor, by William H. Davis, Chairman of the National War Labor Board — The constructive collaboration of industry and labor toward meeting wartime production goals is heartening evidence that they can do the same in peacetime. Despite human limitations, the vital fact is that we have achieved a war production greater than that of the rest of the world combined.

Veterans' affairs, by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator—In the midst of war, we must pre-

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Hitler's Head Bowed Mapping Things Out

LONDON, Dec. 29 (Reuter)—If the head of Adolf Hitler is slightly bowed these days, German people are told to think nothing of it, since it comes from his continuous study of maps.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propagandist Chief, in an article in Das Reich, describes the Führer as living a frugal existence, bearing the cares of the world, and spending sleepless nights surrounded by maps, statistics, and his collaborators.

"Yet even in their midst, he is lonely," declares Dr. Goebbels, "a genius towering in icy solitude above his fellows."

According to the Das Reich version, Hitler "is steeped in the tribulations of his people, and indeed, the whole world."

Group of Hospital Workers Seeks Pay Rise of Council

Still another salary increase problem lay before Mayor Tobin today following the threatened "walk-out" of 129 clerks and stenographers at the Boston City Hospital who claimed that in a set of increases contemplated by the Mayor persons receiving a maximum $1,600 in this group had been neglected, while those now receiving more would get raises.

At yesterday's City Council session, more than 20 women from the hospital, represented by Joseph Beth, President of the City Hospital Employees Association, protested the alleged "discrimination" in the proposed salary increases.

At the Council meeting, Budget Director Herman A. Bush admitted Mayor Tobin had opened the road for giving virtually every hospital employee an increase this year, but said he did not realize the 129 clerks and stenographers in question were not included.

He said that there were more than 800 other girl clerks in various departments of the city who would probably be asking for raises if one went through for the hospital group now.

A committee of three to confer with the Mayor on the matter was appointed by the Council, and it is understood that Budget Director Bush was to confer with the Mayor today.

Under the existing agreement, experienced nurses would receive a $100 a year increase, with their maximum salary stepped up from $1,600 to $1,700.

If the raise were granted, nurses at the City Hospital would be receiving slightly more than those at the Massachusetts General Hospital who now are more highly paid.

Mr. Bush said that most hospital employees now receiving between $22 and $33 a week would receive increases of about $2 weekly if the recommendations go through, but apparently the clerks and stenographers have not been included.

Following the council meeting, Councilors feted Governor-elect Tobin at the Hawthorne Room in Parker House with a dinner and much merriment.

Mariners Warned On Floating Aids

Warning that mariners using floating aids to navigation for moorings for vessels were violating the law, Commodore W. N. Derby, District Coast Guard Officer for the First Naval District, today called attention to penalties for such practice.

Offenders, he said, are subject to a fine not less than $500 or more than $2,500, or to imprisonment for not less than 30 days or more than one year, or both. One half of the fine imposed is to be paid to the person giving information leading to conviction he said.

Information has been received that the law was being violated, he said.

Congress of U. S. Jews Meets in Boston, Jan. 21

The annual convention of the American Jewish Congress, dedicated to re-examining the Jew's position in the community, will be held at the Hotel Bradford on Jan. 21. Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the World Jewish Congress and an ardent Zionist, will speak on "The Responsibility of the Democracies to the Jewish People."

The Jew and postwar America will be the topic of Henry Epstein, formerly Solicitor-General of the State of New York.

Talk on Soviet Women

"Women in the Soviet Union" will be the subject of an address by Miss Thelma Nurenberg next Sunday morning at 10:30, at the Community Church of Boston, Jordan Hall. A foreign correspondent of well-known publications, she has become an authority on Soviet women. A forum period will follow the service. The Community Church is nonsectarian, and the public is invited.

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Boston Radio Station Picks Staff

WCOP Completes Executive Appointments

Station WCOP, which recently was purchased by the Cowles Brothers, editors and publishers of the Des Moines Register-Tribune, has just finished making additional appointments to its executive staff. Seated: A. N. Armstrong, Jr., general manager. Standing, left to right: Paul Belaire, commercial manager; Roland C. Hale, chief engineer; Frank J. Brinkmann, chief accountant; John D. Maloy, program manager, and Harry D. Goodwin, promotion and merchandising manager. WCOP will become the Boston outlet for the Blue Network on June 15, 1945. The station also has progressive plans to be of greater service to Boston and Massachusetts.

Only Isolated Persecutions, Sullivan Says

Only isolated instances of racial persecution have occurred in Boston during the past year, Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan said in his annual report filed at the State House today.

Two investigations of alleged persecution in Boston had been made, he said. "These incidents would better be termed acts of hoodlumism rather than organized persecution of any particular race," the report stated.

"I wish to assure the many people of all races who make their homes in Boston that the police department of this city will always be alert to the danger of any discrimination or persecution aimed at any minority, and furthermore, the police will at all times be ready to protect the person and property of any of its citizens regardless of race, color, or creed," the Commissioner said.

The Commissioner's report for the year ending Nov. 30 showed an increase of 103 arrests of boys under 17 while the number of girls arrested was two fewer than last year. In the 12-month period covered by the report 2,885 boys and 376 girls were arrested.

While his report made no mention of the fact, Commissioner Sullivan said earlier in the year that Boston police had been given orders to crack down on juvenile offenders, an order that could have resulted in increased arrests.

At that time, the Commissioner expressed the opinion that total arrests provided an untrue picture of the situation, since their number depended largely on whether police took delinquents into custody or released them after a warning.

Commissioner Sullivan's report noted that the police department operated during the year with 304 policemen on military leave.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Tonight Dec. 29

Free tickets for sports, theaters and other events at U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street, LIB 7968.
Ice Capades, Boston Garden, 8:30 p. m.
Dances, with orchestra, hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club; 149 Stanford Street; 32 City Square.
Officers' Dance. Army and Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street, 8 p. m.
Informal Party. Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street, 8 p. m.
Sketching. Buddies Club, 4-7 p. m.; 149 Stanford Street, 8 p. m.; 48 Boylston Street, 6-9 p. m.; Esplanade Service Club, 150 Newbury Street, 8 p. m.; Newbury Street Club, 117 Newbury Street, sculpturing, 7 p. m.
Leathercraft. 5 Ruggles Street, 8 p. m.
"Masque Ball." Buddies Club, 8 p. m., refreshments, prizes.
Stage Door Canteen. 48 Boylston Street. Entertainment. Free refreshments, dancing.

Labor Director to Speak

Miss Frieda S. Miller, the new Director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor at Washington, will come to Boston Jan. 12 for a luncheon talk the following day before the Boston Women's Trade Union League.

TOLL HOUSE
Yearly Closing January 1st
RE-OPENING
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY
FEBRUARY 22
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The Coat of Tomorrow
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Six Fruitful Years Mark Saltonstall Administration

Continued from Page 1

$191,000,000, was bitterly opposed by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations but brought commendation from Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston who termed it a "courageous, statesmanlike attempt to reach a balanced budget."

Following up he called on department heads for budget slashes ranging from five to 10 per cent and demanded economy in every branch of the State administration.

Removal of department heads charged with waste, extravagance, and inefficiency provided the most spectacular phase of that first stormy year and brought accusations of racial, religious and political bias against the new Governor.

As a result of the scandal revolving around the expenditure of $19,000,000 to repair the damage wrought by the 1938 hurricane heads of the State Departments of Public Works, Education, and Conservation were ousted.

Changes Made

Other changes were made in the Division of Civil Service and the Unemployment Compensation Division, both of which suffered from policies inaugurated under former Gov. Charles H. Hurley. Administrative revisions were also effected in the Department of Public Welfare.

Governor Saltonstall put a sudden stop to the pardon and parole abuses exposed by the report of the Special Legislative Commission which studied the pardon and parole situation in the Ely, Curley, Hurley administrations.

When the Governor ran for a second term he found that many of his acts had left him politically unpopular. Economy had left little room for patronage. Organized labor criticised his record and opposed his re-election.

Not all of the Governor's appointments that first term were popular with those interested in improvement in State departments. The naming of his chief secretary and political advisor Carroll L. Meins as Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission was one which drew censure.

Hard Contest

The Governor won a hard fight for re-election, defeating Attorney General Paul A. Dever by the narrow margin of 5,000 votes. Then began a period which has seen him move steadily forward in popularity in his State and gaining national stature which some think may eventually lead to the Presidency or Vice-Presidency of the United States.

With the major housecleaning behind him, the Governor was able during his next term to effect improvements in the State's accounting system which involved changing the fiscal year and increased the general efficiency. As a result, cities and towns are now reimbursed for old-age-assistance expenditures inside of four months instead of 18 months as previously and the State's payment of unemployment compensation claims are said to be the speediest in the country. Furthermore, the State budget is approved by the Legislature before it becomes operative rather than five or six months after its effective date.

With the outbreak of war on Dec. 7, 1941, the Governor was confronted with the enormous problems of organizing the State for wartime economy and protection.

Emergency Powers

The Legislature immediately voted him unprecedented emergency powers with the authority to issue executive orders. The first was issued on Dec. 31, establishing the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. Since then a total of 75 emergency orders have been issued by the Governor. Each has been prepared for the Governor by the Attorney General's office.

A special legislative session in 1942 set up a $7,000,000 Emergency War Fund for use by the Governor to meet emergencies caused by the war. This fund was renewed to its full amount by the regular 1943 session and has an unexpended balance as of today amounting to $2,263,471.69.

Under the Governor's direction a State Guard was set up following Federalizing of the former National Guard and a number of Committees were organized such as the Industrial Committee for National Defense.

One of the Governor's proudest accomplishments was the naming of Selective Service Boards throughout the State. The caliber of men appointed to this difficult job resulted in practically no criticism of the administration of the draft in Massachusetts.

Port Development

Throughout his administration the Governor has worked hard for development of the Port of Boston and has started Boston toward becoming a major air transportation center by launching a vast expansion program at the Logan International Airport.

Through his efforts wider use of the Metropolitan District Water System is expected soon to become a reality with an accompanying lower rate for all users.

Looking to the postwar period the Governor has appointed a number of commissions to prepare the State for the economic readjustment that is bound to follow. More than $160,000,000 worth of postwar building projects are in the planning stage and will be ready as a buffer against postwar unemployment.

In 1943 when the Governor was shown that racial tensions were running high in some sections of the State he appointed a Committee on Racial and Religious Understanding which has successfully eased the situation and has introduced in Metropolitan Boston what is believed to be the first course for police officers on dealing with minority groups.

Debt Reduced

When Governor Saltonstall took office in January, 1939, the State debt stood at approximately $41,000,000. Today the debt is $5,000,000 and the State has a cash surplus of more than $14,000,000.

More efficient management of State affairs and the imposition of a number of new taxes such as the cigarette tax, the meal tax, increased levies on alcoholic beverages, and a higher surtax on incomes have contributed to the improvement.

Known as a "Willkie Republican," Governor Saltonstall's election to the Senate was generally held a victory for liberalism and internationalism. The real measure of his liberalism remains to be tested. His many admirers believe he will become one of the outstanding statesmen in the Senate. The opportunity lies before him.

Charles M. Rogerson

Charles M. Rogerson, of Milton, who passed on Wednesday, in Boston, aided in the founding of the Greater Boston Community Fund, conducted a law business, and served as director and trustee of numerous corporations and institutions in Boston.

A native of Fall River, Mr. Rogerson was graduated from Milton Academy, Harvard University in 1909, and Harvard Law School in 1911. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar the same year. After an association with a Boston law firm, Mr. Rogerson practiced law alone for 13 years. He became a member of the firm of Abbott, Drew, Rogerson and Carr in 1927. For over 20 years he headed the law department of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

Mr. Rogerson helped to organize the Emergency Campaign which later developed into the Community Fund, of which Mr. Rogerson has been a director and a member of the executive committee since.

In Milton, Mr. Rogerson served on the warrant committee and the school committee and for 15 years was a trustee of the Milton Library.

Mr. Rogerson was a director of Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Franklin Savings Bank of Boston, and treasurer and secretary of the Permanent Charity Fund, Inc. He was a trustee of the Springfield Railway Companies, a trustee and member of the Northeastern University corporation, and chairman of the budget committee of the Greater Boston Community Fund.

Bill Proposed To Speed Jobs For Veterans

Legislation that will promote the employment in industry of injured veterans by removing certain of the handicaps will be pushed by the Massachusetts Self-Insurers' Association, it was announced at its annual meeting at the Parker House today.

The plan, which the big companies composing the association are backing, is expansion of the "second injury fund," which was set up here by law in 1919. The object is to enable the employer to hire a returning veteran with a medical discharge without making the employer assume the whole burden of a second injury, if one occurs.

While employers of seven or more workers are now required to pay workmen's compensation to their employees when suffering injury arising out of the nature of their work, the extra cost growing out of a war injury should be carried by the state, sponsors of the new legislation said.

As the present second injury fund contains only $87,000 after 25 years' operation, a new source of income will have to be found if the fund is enlarged to cover veterans with war injuries.

Willis Favored

Frederick B. Willis, next Speaker of the House, said he favored going into the question of the second injury fund and investigating the question of doing something for returning veterans with disabilities. He felt that industry could not carry the entire burden and that government should do its part.

Mr. Willis said he was pleased that the new self insurance law of Massachusetts had been so successful and that he was glad of the part he had had in its passage. He said the legislation was of great benefit not only to employees but to employers because of giving them the chance to insure themselves.

The operation of the present second injury fund was explained by John W. Downs, Legislative Counsel for the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts. He said the law had been passed 25 years ago because of employees who had been incapacitated by the loss of one member and had been unable to get further work. Provision was then made so that if an employer hired them and they had another injury whereby they lost the other member, the employer would not be charged with total incapacity.

A fund was set up in the hands of the State Treasurer out of which payments were made in such cases. The fund was built up by payments from insurance companies where they insured a risk and when death occurred and there were no dependents, they had no one to make payment to. They were required to pay into the state treasury $250 in such instances. Since 1919 $141,750 has thus been paid in, and the balance of Nov. 30 last is $87,726.58. The insurance company payments were raised and are now $500.

Worked Out Well

Mr. Downes said the plan had worked out well because industry as a whole had to pay for the second injury and not the individual employer.

The new self-insurance law of Massachusetts has worked admirably during its first year, Frank E. Godfrey, Director of the Self-Insurance Division of the State Industrial Accident Board, reported. Mr. Godfrey said that there were now 90 companies which were self insurers, with around 100,000 employees.

During the past 12 months these concerns have paid out approximately $500,000 in benefits to their injured workers. Complaints from employees, Mr. Godfrey added, had been practically nonexistent.

The self-insurance law enables a company which can post a sufficient guarantee that it will pay claims to do so without buying workmen's compensation insurance. To qualify, a company must place with the State Treasurer bonds or securities in an amount determined by the Industrial Accident Board, but not less than $10,000, which can be drawn on in case it fails to make proper payments. Self-insurance laws have been passed, Mr. Godfrey said, in practically all of the large industrial states.

Francis X. Hurley, retiring State Treasurer, will become Secretary and Counsel for the Massachusetts Self-Insurers' Association, it was announced. A. L. Lawrence, Treasurer of the H. B. Smith Company of Westfield, became the new President of the association, succeeding Victor A. Friend.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Snow

Boston and Vicinity: Thickening high cloudiness and continued quite cold tonight. Lowest temperature about 15 degrees in the city and from eight to 12 in the suburbs. Saturday cloudy followed by snow beginning about noon and accumulating from four to six inches by early evening, before changing to sleet or rain Saturday night. Somewhat warmer Saturday afternoon than today. Gentle winds tonight increasing to moderate and fresh during Saturday.

Maine: Fair and continued very cold. Temperatures generally below zero again tonight. Saturday increasing cloudiness becoming somewhat warmer than today followed by snow beginning in the southwest portion during the afternoon.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued very cold. Lowest temperatures generally below zero again tonight. Saturday increasing cloudiness becoming somewhat warmer than today followed by snow beginning in the afternoon.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Thickening high cloudiness and continued quite cold tonight followed by snow beginning Saturday forenoon and changing to sleet or rain by late in the day along the south coast. Somewhat warmer Saturday than today.

Eastport to Block Island: No warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:18 p. m.; height 9.4 feet. Saturday, 12:31 a. m.; height 10.9 feet.

Watch Night Services to Play Big Part in New Year Program

Since New Year's Eve falls on Sunday this year, just about the only activities to be doing "business as usual" will be the Watch Night services in the churches of various denominations.

St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral will hold a festival service at 7:30 in the evening, with Dean Edwin J. Van Etten delivering the New Year message. The traditional Watch Night service will be at 11 p. m. And on Monday at noon there will be a service of Holy Communion.

Many of the principal Protestant churches in the Back Bay area will unite this year in Watch Night services at Trinity Church in Copley Square. Choir members will be selected from the choirs of all the participating churches, and while Dr. Phillips Endecott Osgood of Emanuel Church will preach the sermon, Dr. Russell Henry Stafford of the Old South Church and Dr. Charles E. Park of the First Church in Boston (Unitarian), will assist in the service.

The service will begin at 11 p. m. Dr. Osgood's sermon will have the theme "New Wine in New Wineskins."

Earlier, Trinity will have had an evening prayer service at 7:30 at which the Rev. Gardiner H. Shattuck will preach.

USO Plan Open House

The United Service Organizations are planning dances for servicemen at all their clubs on New Year's Eve. At the Buddies' Club, in addition, there will be free telephone calls anywhere in the United States for any serviceman. The call need not be to the man's family, and he will not be restricted to a single call, it has been announced.

The most ambitious program of all the USO clubs is planned at the Ruggles Street Club. It will begin with a professional variety show at 8:30 followed by a Watch Night Service from midnight to 1 a. m. Then there will be supper and dancing until 5 a. m. when a big breakfast of waffles, pancakes, and sausages will be served.

The Y. M. C. A. is holding a "Snow White Frolic." There will be a carnival of entertainment at 9 p. m., dinner at 10:30, and dancing until 3 in the morning. At midnight there will be songs, favors, and noisemakers, and the guests will crown Snow White and her seven dwarfs.

Party for Japanese-Americans

A party for second-generation Japanese-Americans is planned for Sunday night at the International Institute, 190 Beacon Street. Representatives of the First Service Command, U. S. Army, have been invited to be honor guests, and among the other guests will be a group of wounded Nisei veterans from the station hospital at Camp Edwards.

Train travel to and from Boston was expected to be heavy over the week end, but not up to the peak achieved at Christmas. Most officials said it looked to them to be about the same as last year.

Those hotels that are having parties, such as the Copley Plaza and the Statler, report that they had to stop taking reservations anywhere from one to three weeks ago.

However, some hotels are not even attempting to hold any sort of New Year's party on account of the Sabbath and declare that they will carry on as if it were an ordinary evening. It will be "open house" with them but otherwise nothing special will be happening.

Midnight Shows Popular

The midnight shows at the various motion picture houses around town are attracting more patrons than ever this year and managers generally look for a sell-out.

The police expect the usual crowds on the street, and in preparation Superintendent Edward W. Fallon is assigning 400 patrolmen and traffic officers to the downtown area. Days off have been canceled and men will be on duty all night, especially in the section between Stuart and Winter Streets where heaviest crowds usually congregate. Throughout the city generally, police details will be trebled, the Superintendent has announced.

Boston Elevated Railway streetcars will run all Sunday night through the entire Rapid Transit System which includes the Cambridge to Dorchester line, the Forest Hills to Everett elevated trains, the Huntington Avenue subway and the tunnel to East Boston. The following stations will be closed during the late hours, however: Atlantic Avenue, Adams, Kendall, Thompson Squares.

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Governor McGrath to Enter Third Term in Rhode Island

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 29—Most of the traditional inaugural ceremony will be observed next Tuesday when the two branches of the Rhode Island General Assembly convene for the third-term inauguration of Gov. J. Howard McGrath at the State Capitol.

Four thousand invitations have been sent out, assuring a large number of spectators. The State Guard band will play and the Governor's military and naval aides, in uniform, will lend a military touch to the occasion.

Immediately after the inaugural ceremony, the Governor will receive members of the Assembly and guests in the State ballroom. But as a concession to the times, the usual evening reception and inaugural ball will not be held this time.

A high point of the day's affairs will be the reading of the Governor's message to the Assembly, immediately after he has been sworn into office. The address is expected to include a number of recommendations for legislative action at the coming session.

Few changes appear in the list of State officials as the new Administration prepares to take up its work. John O. Pastore of Providence is the new Lieutenant Governor and presiding officer of the Senate. He was elected to the position occupied at the last session by former Lieutenant Governor Louis W. Cappelli, who now is a Superior Court judge.

One change was made in the Republican party line-up this week when Senator George D. Greenhalgh of Glocester resigned as President pro-tem of the Senate and Senator William B. Sweeney of Warwick was named to the post.

The majority party in the Senate customarily picks a President pro-tem to be presiding officer of the Senate in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor and to be acting Governor in the absence of both the Lieutenant Governor and the Governor.

At the next session the Republicans again will be in the majority in the Senate with the line-up 24 Republicans and 20 Democrats, the same as it was at the last session.

Civilian Defense

The civilian defense organization has been stripped to a skeleton force in Rhode Island in the past 12 months, but the key personnel is ready to swing into action on a moment's notice should any emergency arise, Lieut. Col. George R. Thompson, State C. D. director, announced this week.

Colonel Thompson said he had received notification from Washington on the possibility of robot attacks and that the organization here is "95 per cent" ready for action.

Emphasizing that an attack was only a possibility, he said the public should be conscious of, but not excited over, the potential danger.

War Bond Sales

Rhode Island failed to be the first of the 48 States to exceed its quota in the recent Sixth War Loan drive, but its record was good, and a message from Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau expresses confidence that "when the final figures are tabulated at the end of this month your State will have attained another outstanding success."

In two previous bond drives, Rhode Island was the first State to exceed its quota. Several other States beat Rhode Island to the quota this time.

However, the large margin by which Rhode Island exceeded its quota is expected to bring it national attention. With most of the returns in, the figure was 184.1 per cent — that is 84.1 per cent over its quota of $79,000,000.

State House Shuffle Shifts Old Governors

With only six days to go before a new Governor moves into the State House and the present Chief Executive leaves, there was a general upheaval of Governors — in the Portrait Division — of the Executive Offices today.

A new portrait of Gov. Alvan T. Fuller (1925-29) was hung in the front lobby. It replaced that of Gov. Roger Wolcott (1897-1900) whose portrait was loaned to the Executive Council Chamber, where it was hung in place of that of Gov. George S. Boutwell (1851-53).

Governor Boutwell? Well, he was sent out for repair of a slight tear in the canvas.

Cold Weather for Week End And Possible Snow Forecast

Continuation of the present cold wave promises a chilly welcome for 1945, according to the Boston Weather Bureau's extended forecast for the week end. For the next five days, it says, the mercury will shrink down to points from three to eight degrees below normal, with snow possibly beginning to fall again about noon on Saturday after a very cold night, with temperatures down to 15 degrees in Boston and 8 degrees in the suburbs.

Tonight, increasing high cloudiness and continued brisk winds are to be expected, with general cloudiness tomorrow.

Among the problems c[reated by] the rough coatings of ice [on] Great Boston roads were explo[sions] of sewer gas which blew off seven manhole covers when the ice stopped the gas from escaping through vent holes. These explosions occurred in Dorchester, and gave rise to about 50 inquiries at police stations about rocket bombs. The force of one explosion threw a loaded automobile, which was passing over the manhole, against a fence. No one was injured seriously by either of the blasts, but a number of windows were broken.

Navy Plane in Crash

By the Associated Press

[First] Naval District headquar[ters] announced today that a Navy [plane] from the Navy Auxiliary Air Facility at Charlestown, R. I., had crashed just after taking off at 9 a. m., and that the pilot, sole occupant, had been seriously injured.

Put New Car Number On Gas Ration Cover

Massachusetts motorists who put a new registration plate on their car Monday—which bears a different number than their 1944 plates—should cross off the old registration number on the front cover of their gasoline ration books, and write the new number over it, according to announcement from Regional Office of Price Administration, today.

Registration numbers already indorsed on individual stamps in the book should be left just as they are, the Office of Price Administration added.

Mist Befogs Tunnel Surplus

Recent talk of a Sumner Tunnel surplus is "hasty and premature," the Boston Municipal Research Bureau charged today, referring to several statements made by George G. Hyland, former Boston Public Works Commissioner.

"On Nov. 6, Mr. Hyland reported that the Sumner Tunnel would be 'self supporting' this year," the Research Bureau stated. "He indicated that the tunnel would show a 'profit' of approximately $20,000 for the current year. On Dec. 19, before the State Department of Public Utilities, he stated that there would be a tunnel deficit of approximately $90,000. These statements are conflicting and confusing."

In its statement, the Bureau pointed out that by law a tunnel deficit must be included in the tax levy of the following year, and that the annual deficit has been a factor in Boston's high tax rate.

To meet part of this tunnel deficit, Boston has received a Highway fund grant from the Commonwealth. However, "there is no certainty that the Commonwealth will continue the subsidy to the traffic tunnel," the Research Bureau declared.

"In view of the shrinkage of motor vehicle revenues of the Highway fund, there may be a serious question as to the renewal of the grant in 1945," the Bureau said, "and even if the General Court should decide to continue state assistance, improved tunnel operations may result in a smaller grant."

Factor in Steel Hardening

Extremely small amounts of boron increase the hardening ability of steel.

Music by Lionel Barrymore Feature of Saturday Radio

The Dialer's Guide

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Zinka Milanov, Frederick Jagel, Norman Cordon, Jennie Tourel, Thelma Votipka and Alessio de Paolis will sing the leading roles in Bellini's opera "Norma" with Cesare Sodero conducting, tomorrow, BLUE-WHDH, 2 p. m.

"Preludium and Fugue," a new symphony by Lionel Barrymore, highlights the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra's first concert on the Orchestras of the Nations' series, under the baton of Fabien Sevitzky, NBC-WBZ, 3 p. m. Saul Caston conducts the Philadelphia Orchestra in a program of excerpts from Bach's Suite No. 2 in B minor for Strings and Flute, with William Kincaid, flute soloist, and Brahms' Symphony No. 2 in D major, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conducts the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the first radio performance of Bela Bartok's Concerto for Orchestra, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m. At the same hour on MBS-WNAC, Karl Krueger conducts the Detroit Symphony Orchestra in Mozart's Symphony No. 39 in E Flat major.

Sunday

Nathan Milstein is soloist with the New York-Philharmonic Symphony under Artur Rodzinski, playing the Bruch Violin Concerto in G minor. The program also includes Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas" Overture, and Bloch's "Israel" Symphony, with Barbara Stevenson, soprano, Marcella Uhl, contralto, Neville Landor, baritone and a choral ensemble from the Temple Emanu-El Choir, directed by Lazare Saminsy, assisting artists in the performance of the Bloch symphony, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m. Another violinist, Erica Morini, is guest soloist with the NBC Orchestra, playing Wieniawski's Concerto No. 2 in D minor for Violin and Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy conducting. Handel's Concerto for Orchestra in D major; Mozart's "Haffner" Symphony and Mendelssohn's Scherzo in G minor are other works to be heard, NBC-WBA, 5 p. m. Fritz Reiner will conduct the Cleveland Orchestra, playing Brahms' Symphony No. 2 in D major, and Kodaly's "Dances from Galanta," MBS-WNAC, 7 p. m.

Speakers on "Let's Face the Issue" will discuss postwar employment, MBS-WNAC, 5 p. m. NBC's annual editorial roundup, presenting sectional, as well as national viewpoints, will be heard when a group of editors, speaking directly from their editorial offices, in widely separated cities, discuss national problems, NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

Departing from its regular variety program for one radiocast only, Radio Hall of Fame presents an hour-long radio version of Jerome Kern's "Show Boat" with Charles Winninger in his original stage role as Cap'n Andy, BLUE-WHDH, 6 p. m.

Monday

Fritz Kreisler will make his third radio guest appearance, playing his own composition "Tambourin Chinois" and the Adagio and Agitato Assai from Giovanni Viotti's Concerto No. 22 in A minor NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Jack Kirkwood begins a new Monday-through-Friday series of comedy and drama with Lillian Leigh and Billy Gray, comedians. Jean McKeon and Don Reid will sing romantic ballads to the accompaniment of Irving Miller's Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m. New Year's Day is moving day for George Burns and Gracie Allen, when their program changes to the day and time vacated by Frank Sinatra, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m. Charles Boyer is their first guest. Frank Sinatra will be heard each Wednesday on the same station at 9 p. m. beginning Jan. 3.

Parents...Think This Over

Here is one of the best buys in protection ever offered.

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Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps Q5, R5, and S5, **only**, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens, worth one point each, may be used as change. All other red point stamps canceled, and five more—T5 through X5—will be validated Dec. 31.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps X5, Y5, Z5, A2, and B2, in Book 4, **only**, worth 10 points each, now valid, good indefinitely. Five more—C2 through G2—will be validated Jan. 1, 1945.

Sugar—Stamp 34 **only**, in Book 4, now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely. All other sugar stamps canceled. Another sugar stamp will be validated Feb. 1.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period 1 and 2 coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline—No. A14 coupons for four gallons each now valid; expire March 21.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1, 2, and 3 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Good indefinitely.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

White Displays Paris Hat

One of the first genuine Paris hats to reach American shores since the occupation of France is in Boston today, displayed at R. H. White's. It is a pert bit of felt and curly red feathers, and Sergeant Harvey Donenfeld of the 29th Infantry sent it to his wife in New York City for Christmas.

IT'S TIME TO QUIT WISHFUL THINKING . .
It's Time To Face Facts

At the first shock of war three years ago, everybody forgot self in the high resolve to win the war—to be worthy of our fighting men and women. Everybody "pulled together" no matter what the call—small or large.

Today our men are in mortal combat all over the world.

Our resources at home of men and materials are being reduced. This situation is likely to become worse as war needs become greater. The long, hard pull is here. The need for united co-operation; for steady, unremitting application to the job ahead is greater than ever.

None of us can afford to be thoughtless in the days ahead. Many of the requests for co-operation are small in themselves — large when taken together.

TAKE THE MATTER OF WARTIME "ELEVATED" TRANSPORTATION

Continuous "El" transportation is essential if war workers, Navy and Army personnel are to reach their jobs on time. The "El" must also endeavor to operate the best service possible for you, the Civilian.

Two years ago we asked you to do a simple thing—*avoid* riding the "El" between 5 and 6 p.m. in order to relieve congestion—to make room for essential riders. We asked companies and certain large groups of riders to "stagger" their hours of work and travel.

YOU SHOWED THAT CO-OPERATION WAS POSSIBLE

In response to the call, many thousands of you re-arranged your plans and the Elevated was able to carry on with your co-operation.

WHAT'S THE STORY TODAY?

Nine thousand *more* riders are entering the 12 downtown subway stations between 5 and 6 p.m. and are using the "El" during this big rush hour.

We've managed pretty well for three war winters to carry the 60,000 persons who have been using these 12 downtown stations between 5 and 6 p.m. But when rush hour figures get up to 69,000 as they have now, we've got to ask for some more of that co-operation the public gave us at the beginning of this war.

YOU DID THIS BEFORE---- PLEASE DO IT AGAIN

At that time, you realized we were having great difficulty getting repair parts, let alone new cars; that we were losing personnel to the Armed Forces; that Elevated transportation was essential to the war effort. All that is still true today—only more so. While the "El" has a few more cars, it's short of operators to run them. Last year it was able to hire 300 but it has lost 500. Today the "El" is hiring all the operators it can get. Meanwhile, rush hour traffic is too heavy. Many more persons now have to depend on "El" transportation; the third year of war has "retired" many more automobiles than in '42 and '43. The period just ahead is the toughest of all the year. Up to now, Old Man Winter has been very lenient with us here in Boston. But in the next three months he may "hit below the belt" and that means extra work on "El" lines.

WE ASK YOUR HELP

You can help, as you did before, and as we know you will again. If you're a housewife or haven't a job in Boston, and if you can do so, please go home before the rush hour. If you're in a position to institute the "staggered hour" system of home-going in an office, store, or shop, by all means co-operate. If your business had a staggered hour system which is no longer in effect, please re-establish it.

Until this war is won, until repair parts, materials and equipment can be released for peacetime use, and until an adequate supply of manpower once again is available, remember the "El" *must* have the co-operation of all in order to perform its essential wartime transportation job.

IF YOU DON'T HAVE TO TRAVEL RUSH HOUR --- DON'T DO IT!

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY

Films in Boston and Hollywood — Fiedler in Minneapolis

'And Now Tomorrow' Brings Alan Ladd to Metropolitan

Alan Ladd's return to the screen lends special interest to the screen version of Rachel Field's novel, "And Now Tomorrow," at the Metropolitan.

Mr. Ladd plays the part of a young doctor who emerges from a slum environment in a mill town to become a specialist in ear troubles. Later he helps to restore the hearing of the heiress to the mill fortune, built up at the expense of the workers.

Loretta Young plays this girl, Emily Blair, who becomes aware of the rights of the workers in the course of a temperamental battle with the doctor. The ending is all that could be expected.

The film follows familiar screen patterns, and is to be accepted mainly for its presentation of interesting screen personalities. Sub-plot incidents relate to the determination of Emily's sister, Janice (Susan Hayward), to captivate Emily's fiancé, Jeff, played by Barry Sullivan. Emily's romance, with the doctor, of course, solves this problem. The performances of Mr. Ladd and Miss Young carry the story satisfactorily, and Cecil Kellaway gives another of his agreeable characterizations as a friend of the young doctor.

"Double Exposure," the other feature on the program, is a combination of comedy and melodrama —about one part of each—put together on a B budget, but amusing enough in a brisk and unpretentious manner.

The story is about a girl photographer on a sensational picture magazine who rigs up a fictional mystery and as a result of it finds herself accused of murder. The manner in which she is freed of suspicion is not too convincing. The comedy which makes up the first part of the film is much more entertaining.

Nancy Kelly gives a first-rate performance for this type of film as the photographer. Chester Morris lends his assistance as the managing editor of the magazine. Phillip Terry, Jane Farrar, Richard Gaines, Charles Arnt, and Claire Rochelle are in the cast.

New Year's Eve Movies

Special New Year's Eve showings of "The Princess and the Pirate" are announced to continue until dawn at the Keith Memorial.

Midnight shows of "Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo" will be given at the State and Orpheum.

At the Metropolitan and Paramount there will be reserved seat showings at midnight of "Here Come the Waves," with Bing Crosby, Betty Hutton, and Sonny Tufts.

A special midnight stage and screen show of the current bill at the RKO Boston has been arranged.

Booking Changes

Ballet International will come to the Opera House Jan. 15, instead of Jan. 8, and for one week, instead of two.

"Dark of the Moon" has been moved up to Jan. 22, at the Wilbur.

"Catherine Was Great" will come to the Shubert on that date, too.

The Boston Grand Opera Company will open a return engagement at the Opera House, Jan. 27.

Lassie Making Third Picture, Wild Life Film

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Lassie, the collie that won so many hearts in "Lassie Come Home," is making his third picture for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Done in Technicolor in the Lake Chelan country of Washington, it is called "Hold High The Torch."

Lassie goes to war in a short sequence and the story parallels the soldier rehabilitation theme so popular now in Hollywood. But that is merely the frame on which to hang some very attractive photography of wild life.

The last picture of this sort attempted was "Sequoia," made by the same studio. The animal actors, of course, aren't wild at all, but trained. Fifteen or twenty of them, including a mountain lion, a bear, a raven, deer, a bobcat, a skunk, a coyote, a squirrel, were taken from their training quarters and transported to the Chelan district for the picture.

The bear, a black bear named Pal, has been used in a great many Hollywood productions. The raven, Jimmy, is not only an actor, but can unlock a padlock and write, when occasion demands, on a typewriter.

Snoopy, the squirrel, has been in pictures for 12 years and knows more stars than most casting directors.

All the animals except the coyote were used in front of the camera, even in the wild, without a leash, and went through their parts like veterans. Since all filming of this sort is done under S. P. C. A. auspices, abuse of animal actors is no longer tolerated.

Lassie, the collie, has undergone something of a metamorphosis He no longer answers to his former name, Pal, and has become something of a show-off, doing the tricks he has learned in his movie work for anyone who asks him, and sometimes without being asked.

The human cast includes Frank Morgan, Elizabeth Taylor, Selena Royal, Paul Langton, Morris Ankrum, and Minor Watson. The picture is being directed by Fred Wilcox, who directed "Lassie Come Home" (of which this is in no sense a sequel), and the producer is Robert Sisk, who produced "Lost Angel." The story is an original one by Lionel Houser.

Elizabeth Taylor is the young English girl who came to Pasadena at the outbreak of the war and has appeared in several pictures, including "Lassie Come Home," "Jane Eyre," and "National Velvet," in which she costars with Mickey Rooney.

Skippy Homeier in Town

Skippy Homeier, who played the role of the Nazi boy in the first version of "Tomorrow the World," when the play was first presented at the Wilbur Theater here, and who will be seen in the same part in the film version, was in Boston yesterday to attend a preview of the picture and to be guest at a luncheon given by United Artists at the Copley Plaza. The film is now running in New York and will be shown in Boston about the middle of January.

Van Johnson and Spencer Tracy

As Capt. Ted Lawson and Lieut. Col. Jimmy Doolittle in "Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo," coming Saturday to the State and Orpheum.

Conductor As Others Hear Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

While our own conductor, Dimitri Mitropoulos, was fulfilling guest assignments in Rochester, N. Y., and in Boston, we were treated to the wares of Antal Dorati and Arthur Fiedler, who in turn presided over the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra in Friday night programs this month.

Mr. Dorati had been heard here only as ballet conductor, and Mr. Fiedler of Boston "Pops" fame, made his Minneapolis debut. Both, each in his own way, brought new and refreshing musical insights to a city which is pretty much a one-conductor town . . . and no complaints on that score either, for Mr. Mitropoulos has a huge following here.

Mr. Dorati proved a poised and painstaking leader, with an ability to focus detail and still keep it in the bloodstream of the music. Untemperamental and clear-headed, his tempos were firm, his textures clear and his line sharp and concise.

Mr. Fiedler's conducting, a week later, was unalloyed delight to concertgoers who rediscovered, through him, the charm and blandishment of music which is meant to be pleasant and is so. As spokesman of music, Mr. Fiedler is articulate and resourceful. In him vigor, scholarship and craft combine in a happy alliance with experience, and he made our orchestra sound unusually mellow in tone and persuasive in statement.

His program was festive but not frivolous—Schiassi's "Christmas" Symphony, Beethoven's Eighth, Enesco's Rumanian Rhapsody No. 1, Johann Strauss' waltz, "Where the Citrons Bloom," Ibert's "Divertissement" and an arrangement of a Frescobaldi Toccata by Hans Kindler.

His most formal test of the evening—the performance of the Beethoven F major, No. 8—was passed with high honors, largely on the score of an orderly, straightforward reading which, if generally orthodox in plan, was anything but academic or routine. It is refreshing to hear such masters played "straight" and yet with all the scrupulous workmanship and care they demand and deserve.

Mr. Fiedler expended his versatile talents on the other numbers with equal success, giving the Schiassi a crisp and balanced handling, and the Enesco Rhapsody a lustre and momentum that made its climaxes truly exciting. The Strauss waltz was graciously done, and the Ibert diversion benefited by a man who understands musical humor and knows how to bring it out.

J. K. S.

© United Artists

Merle Oberon

In "Wuthering Heights," to have return engagement at Majestic beginning Wednesday.

Boston Symphony Program

Serge Koussevitzky announces for the program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Friday afternoon, Jan. 5, and Saturday evening, Jan. 6, Mozart's Divertimento for Strings and Two Horns (K. 287), Arthur Lourié's Symphonic Suite from the opera, "The Feast During the Plague" (first performance), and the Second Symphony by Sibelius in D major. The Lourié suite includes a soprano solo, to be taken by Valentina Vishnevska, and choral passages, to be sung by members of Harvard and Radcliffe organizations.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Copley—"The Young Know Best," new comedy by Arndt Giusti. Featuring Ralph Forbes, Barbara Robbins, Dean Murphy and Donald Murpay. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last performance Saturday Night.)

Boston Opera House—"Glad to See You," by David Weiper. Starring Jane Withers, Eddie Foye Jr., and June Knight. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Sunday evening at 8:30.)

Colonial—"A Lady of ?—" new musical comedy. Featuring Carole Landis, Sue Ryan and Christine Ayres. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Performance Sunday at 8:30.

Plymouth—"Many Happy Returns," new comedy by Clare Kummer. Featuring Mary Astor, Neil Hamilton. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Star Time," vaudeville revue. Starring Lou Holtz, Benny Fields, Tony and Sally De Marco. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays and Sunday at 2:30. Also performance Sunday night at 8:30.

Wilbur—"Brief Holiday," new comedy by Gretchen Finletter. Starring Madge Kennedy. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Dance Orchestra

Totem Pole, Norumbega Park, Auburndale—Dancing tonight.

Films in Boston

Exeter — "Together Again." Irene Dunne, Charles Boyer. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay." Gail Russell, Diana Lynn. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Fenway — "The Doughgirls." Ann Sheridan, Alexis Smith. 1:35 a. m., 2:50, 6, 9:15. "She's a Sweetheart." Jane Frazee, Larry Parks. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"The Princess and the Pirate." Bob Hope, Virginia Mayo. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 7, 9:50. "My Pal Wolf." Jill Esmond, Sharyn Moffett. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:40, 8:35.

Kenmore—"Dead End." Humphrey Bogart, 2:57, 6:14, 9:31. "The Kid From Spain." Betty Grable, Eddie Cantor. 1:15, 4:32, 7:49.

Laffmovie—Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Majestic—"Wilson." Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10 a. m., 12:44, 3:28, 6:12, 8:56.

Metropolitan — "And Now Tomorrow." Susan Hayward, Barry Sullivan. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:10. "Double Exposure." Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

Modern — "Dark Mountain." Ellen Drew, Robert Lowery. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25. "Brazil." Virginia Bruce. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30.

Orpheum—"Kismet." Ronald Colman, Marlene Dietrich. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 7, 10. "The Missing Juror." Jim Bannon, Janis Carter. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Paramount—"The Doughgirls." Ann Sheridan, Alexis Smith. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "She's a Sweetheart." Jane Frazee, Larry Parks. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"Carolina Blues." Kay Kyser, Ann Miller, Victor Moore. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:35, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:30, 6:30, 9:10.

Scollay—"Something for the Boys." Carmen Miranda. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. "Thoroughbreds." Tom Neal, Roger Pryor. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

State—"Kismet." Ronald Colman, Marlene Dietrich. 12:55, 4, 7:05, 10:10. "The Missing Juror." Jim Bannon, Janis Carter. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 9.

Strand, Huntington Avenue — "Thunder Rock." Michael Redgrave, Barbara Mullen. 1, 3:50, 6:30, 9:30.

South Station Theater—"Inside China Today." "Pete Smith." "Travel." "First National and War News," three cartoons.

Telepix—"March of Time—China Today." "Pete Smith." "Toe-tapping Music." "Animal Cunning." "Popular Science Review." "Texas, Old and New." "Bugs Bunny." "Battle Against Germany," color cartoon. World News Digest. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Washington Street Olympia — "Something for the Boys." Carmen Miranda. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:40, 9:25. "Thoroughbreds." Tom Neal, Roger Pryor. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Frenchman's Creek." "Girl Rush."

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Marriage Is a Private Affair." "Reckless Age."

Regent: "This Is the Life." "Women in War."

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Since You Went Away." 1:50, 7:30.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Janie." "U-Boat Prisoner." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Laura." "The Merry Monahans."

Coolidge Corner: "Irish Eyes Are Smiling." "In the Meantime, Darling."

Cleveland Circle: "Since You Went Away." 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Brazil." "The Conspirators." 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Hail the Conquering Hero." "Music in Manhattan." 2, 8.

University: "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay." 3:20, 6:35, 9:45. "Barbary Coast Gent." 1:45, 5, 8:15.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay." "National Barn Dance." 1:30, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Sensations of 1945." "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Tall in the Saddle." "Brazil." 1:45, 7:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Irish Eyes are Smiling." "Sergeant Mike."

Strand: "Tall in the Saddle." 3:11, 7, 9:55. "In the Meantime, Darling." 1:35, 8:30.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Wing and a Prayer." "Big Noise."

Fellsway: "Greenwich Village." "Falcon in Mexico."

NATICK—Colonial: "Mr. Winkle Goes to War." "National Barn Dance." 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Merry Monahans." "Master Race."

NEWTON—Paramount: "Laura." "Maisie Goes to Reno." 2, 8.

QUINCY—Capitol: "Laura." "That's My Baby."

Strand: 'Irish Eyes Are Smiling." "In the Meantime Darling."

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Step Lively." "Return of the Ape Man."

Coolidge: "Bride by Mistake." "Song of the Open Road."

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Laura." "Sergeant Mike."

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Marriage Is a Private Affair." "Dumbo." Matinees only: "Dumbo" and "Gildersleeve's Bad Day."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Merry Monahans." "Master Race."

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Greenwich Village." "Candlelight in Algeria."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Bob Hanna, songs	"A Woman of America"	Bob Rhodes' Orch.	Irish melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim"	Musical program	'Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	"Air Express"; music	'Pepper Young's Family'	"The Smoothies": trio	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45 Dr.: Help Wanted	Music: Listen, Miladv.	'Right to Happiness"	Musical Roundup	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00 "Melody in the	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Rose Bowl Kickoff	Walter Compton, news	News service
4:15 Sky": "Lullaby"	Lullabies; Air Express	Luncheon: B. Stern mc	Jane Cowl: talk	Johnny Long's Orch.
4:30 "Interview Time"	Newscast	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Frankie Masters' Orch.
4:45 "Follies": Evelyn	"Hop Harrigan"	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Handy Man"	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 Howe, m. c.; News	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Music Roundup	News service
5:15 Evelyn Winters: sk.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter": sketch	Round-Up Time
5:30 Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Superman"; sketch	Round-Up Time
5:45 'Inside MGM: int.	'Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service
6:00 News comment	Musical program	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports: Musicale
6:15 Lynn Murrays Or.	News; "War Correspondent"	K. Ivers, Singsmpaters	Digest; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 Band; "Facts"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	"Ray Bloch Presents"	Lowell Thomas, news	Music: "Parade"	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Ed Wynn's Happy Island	Perry Como Supper Club	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	King Sisters, songs
7:15 George Olson's Or.	Orchestra; soloists	J. W. Vandercook, news	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	News service
7:30 Friday on B'dway;	"The Lone Ranger": dr	'Yankee Yarns"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall: variety
7:45 soloist; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger": dr	"Frontline Headlines"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall: variety
8:00 "Aldrich Family,"	Stars of the Future: so-	Paul Lavalle's Or.; Vi-	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 with Dickie Jones	loists; Yehudi Menuhin	vian della Chiesa, guest	Bobby Norris' Or.; songs	Concert melodies
8:30 "Adventures of the	Famous Jury Trials: dr.	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	'Freedom of Opportuni-	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Thin Man"; News	Famous Jury Trials: dr.	Show; Gracie Fields	ty': drama; guests	Royal Light Quartet
9:00 "It Pays to Be Ig-	"Gang Busters": sketch	Frank Munn; Evelyn	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Bach,
9:15 norant"; guest	"Gang Busters": sketch	M'Gregor; choir; orch.	"Real Stories"; drama	Preludes and Fugues
9:30 That Brewster Boy	Jan Savitt's Orch.	'People are Funny":	Double or Nothing; Quiz	(Nos. 41-46)
9:45 That Brewster Boy	Dance orch.: Drama	Quiz; Art Linkletter	Show; J. R. King, mc.	Classical Album
10:00 Moore - Durante	Earl Godwin, news	Amos 'n' Andy, comedy	Network sports	News service
10:15 Show; com: music	Dance orchestra	Amos 'n' Andy, comedy	Network sports	Dean Hudson's Orch.
10:30 Stage Door Canteen	The Symphonette, with	Bill Stern, guest	Network sports	Merle Pitts' Orch.
10:45 Stage Door Canteen	M. Piastro, conductor	Rep B Hays & W E Judd	Network sports	Neil Bondshu's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	News; Sports news	News; E. N. Eddy	News service	Ray Noble's Orch.
11:15 Unrationed Jam	Dance orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Teddy Powell's Orch.
11:30 Dance orchestra	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Leo Reisman's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 Dance orchestra	Dance orchestra; News	Music You Want	Leo Reisman's Orch.	Day's End: News

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; 'Dress Parade"	Music; Weather; Soldier	
7:15 News; Herb Lewis	Newscast	Music; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30 Music; News	"Air Express"; music	Nelson Bragg, news	Saturday Frolic, with	N E Fellowship; religious
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	The King's Men	George and Dixie	N E Fellowship; religious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie; News	Musical Time Table
8:30 Victory Notes	Musical program	News commentator	"Saturday Encores"	Musical Time Table
8:45 Music; News	Music; Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	Musical Time Table
9:00 'Swap and Shop"	"Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; 'Tune Factory'	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 'Swap and Shop"	"Breakfast Club"	"Story to Order"	Quiz program	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Priscilla Fortescue	"Breakfast Club"	Encores: music	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Encores: music	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz; Farm-Home talk
10:00 'Youth on Parade':	'Fannie Hurst Presents':	Grantland Rice; Sports	News; 'Tune Factory'	Musical program
10:15 music; drama	dramatization	dramatizations	"Yankee Tune Factory"	John Kiley, organ
10:30 Mary Lee Taylor:	Fishermen's program	'Hasten the Day"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Newsboys Club of Air
10:45 Homemaking talks	'Man With the Band"	Alex Drier, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey's Stories
11:00 News; Nila Mack's	WHDH Air Express	First Piano Quartet	News Roundup	Children's Bible Hour
11:15 "Let's Pretend"	Riding the Range	First Piano Quartet	New England Cupboard	Children's Bible Hour
11:30 Billie Burke Show	Legion Auxiliary: Talk	'Smiling Ed McConnell';	'Weekend Special'; solo-	Mystery Melody
11:45 Billie Burke Show	Lois Long: fashions; trio	Children's program	ists, orch.; Bill Hahn	News service
12:00 Theater of Today:	'What's Cooking?'; Va-	News; Marvin Behrens,	Christian Science Pgm.	Dude Ranch
12:15 Ralph Bellamy, dr.	riety show; Music pgm	"Man on the Farm"	News service	Dude Ranch; News
12:30 Stars Over Holly-	Nat Farm & Home Hour	"Man on the Farm"	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45 wood; drama	Nat Farm & Home Hour	"Four-H Club Program"	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00 Grand Central Sta-	Spotlight on Youth	Everything for the Girls	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15 tion; dr.; Talk	Spotlight on Youth	variety show; guests	Bernie Mann's Orch.	News service
1:30 Country Journal	"Memory Lane Ballads"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Musical Roundup	"Parade of Bands"
1:45 Country Journal	Fishermen's program	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands; News
2:00 Report to Nation:	Metropolitan Opera;	"These Are Our Men":	Charles Hodges, news	Raymond Scott's Orch.
2:15 drama: interviews	Bellini's "Norma";	drama: speakers: orch.	Hal Aloma's Orch.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
2:30 Carolina Havride:	Zinka Milanov: Fred-	New England Junior	George Sterney's Orch.	Will Bradley's Orch.
2:45 Choral singing	erick Jagel; Norman	Town Meeting	Blue-Gray football game:	The Pepper Shaker
3:00 News service	Cordon; Jennie Tourel;	Orchestras of Nation:	Russ Hodges and Jack	The Pepper Shaker
3:15 Help Wanted	Thelma Votipka; Ales-	Indianapolis Symphony	Brickhouse, commenta-	News service
3:30 Melody in the Sky	sio de Paolis; Cesare	Fabien Sevitzky, cond;	tors	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Orange Bowl Prev.	Sodero, conductor	Barrymore; Glinka	Blue-Gray football game:	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 "Follies" — Evelyn	Metropolitan Opera	Consumer Time	Russ Hodges and Jack	Larry Clinton's Orch.
4:15 Howe, m. c.; News	Metropolitan Opera	Adventures in Research	Brickhouse, commenta-	Dolly Dawn's Orch.
4:30 Assignment Home,	Metropolitan Opera	Music on Display	tors	Glen Gray's Orch.
4:45 drama: speaker	Metropolitan Opera	Music on Display	Blue-Gray football game:	Earl Hines' Orch.
5:00 Philadelphia Orch.;	Metropolitan Opera	Barbara Luddy; Olan	Russ Hodges and Jack	Spike Jones' Orch.
5:15 Saul Caston, cond.	Metropolitan Opera	Souple; mystery drama	Brickhouse, comment	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
5:30 Bach: Brahms;	Metropolitan Opera	John W. Vandercook	Latin-Amer. Rhythms	Artie Shaw's Orch.
5:45 W. Kincaid, flute	Musical program	"Starring Curt Massey"	Musical Roundup	News service
6:00 Page One: News	Waltz Time	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports: Musicale
6:15 People's Platform:	Newscast	Bump Hadley, sports	Digest; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 Preview of 1945	"Soldiers With Wings"	Symphony of Melody	The Answer Man	March to Victory
6:45 World Today News	"Soldiers With Wings"	"Service Unlimited"	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 Lionel Barrymore:	Sports news; Music	"World's Great Novels":	"American Eagle in	Frank Parker, songs
7:15 Mayor of the Town	Leland Stowe, comment	'The Pickwick Papers'	Britain"; interviews	News service
7:30 "America in Air";	"Meet Your Navy"; dr.;	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Tommy Carr's Orch.
7:45 "America in Air"	orch.; guest speakers	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Frances Greer, soprano	Doug Garron's Ramblers
8:00 Kenny Baker Show	Early Am. Dance Music	Gaslight Gayeties: solo-	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15 Nora Martin, guest	Early Am. Dance Music	ists; quartet; orch.	Cotton Bowl Preview	Religious program
8:30 "The FBI in Peace	Boston Symphony Or.;	Truth or Consequences;	Detroit Symphony Or.;	Rescue Mission Pgm
8:45 & War"; dr; News	Dr. Koussevitzky, con.	Ralph Edwards, m. c.	Karl Krueger, cond.	Rescue Mission Pgm
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	Bela Bartok Concerto;	comedy; songs; orch.	"Results, Inc."; drama	Classical Album: Schu-
9:15 Frank Sinatra;	Moussorgsky: Bald Mt.	National Barn Dance;	"Results, Inc."; drama	mann: 'Fantasiestucke'
9:30 Joan Edwards; or.	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	Mysterious Traveler; dr.	Classical Album: Schu-
9:45 Serenade; Jessica	Dance orch.; Quiz show	Ford-Hershfield-Laurie	Mysterious Traveler; dr.	mann; News
10:00 Dragonette; orch.	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Barry Wood; Patsy Kel-	Marion Claire; Earle	Olympics - Philadelphia,
10:15 Al Pearce; "Here	Musical Autographs	ly; Akim Tamiroff	Wilkie; Corp. Eugene	Falcons hockey game
10:30 Comes Elmer"	Herbert Marshall in	Grand Old Opry; Whitey	Conley; Gus. Kerkers;	Hockey game
10:45 Percy Spender	"The Man Called X"	Ford; Roy Acuff; orch.	"Belle of New York"	Chick Webb's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy; news	News service	Lou Bresse's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Dance orchestra	Weather; Off the Record	Shady Valley Jamboree;	Bob Crosby's Orch.
11:30 "For the Girls"	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings"	Coon Creek Four;	Day's End; music
11:45 Les Brown's Orch.	Dance orchestra; News	"I Sustain the Wings"	Smoothies; orchestra	Day's End; News

Today on Short Waves

London—6:45 p. m.—News. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.62 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Venezuelan customs; Comedy. YV5RN, 4.92 meg., 60.9 m.

Moscow—7:40 p. m.—Program in English. 15.74 meg., 19.05 m.; 11.83 meg., 25.2 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—"Books and People." GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.62 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Moscow—8:20 p. m.—Comments in English. 15.74 meg., 19.05 m.; 11.83 meg., 25.3 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs. Wickham Steed. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.62 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Melbourne—9:45 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, December 31

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Saturday, December 31

12:00 noon — WNAC (1260kc) — Special transcribed program presented under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

C. I. O. to Ask Disability Pay For Sickness

Enactment of a cash sickness insurance law designed to provide for payments to workers who are ill will be asked of the coming Massachusetts Legislature by the State Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Sidney S. Grant, Legislative Agent for the State C. I. O., announced here today.

This is the first time that a bill calling for the setting up of a state system of disability insurance financed by pay roll taxes has ever been introduced in this state. The proposal is patterned after the Rhode Island cash sickness insurance law adopted two years ago, the only one of its kind in the country. It stands No. 1 in the Massachusetts C. I. O. legislative program.

The C. I. O. bill differs from the Rhode Island system in planning a pay roll tax on employers as well as employees, Mr. Grant said. The tax would be 1 per cent on both. In Rhode Island the tax is limited to the employees. This came about through employees still being taxed there for unemployment insurance. Instead of repealing this employee tax, as in Massachusetts and most other states, the Rhode Island Legislature transferred 1 per cent of the total employee tax of 1½ per cent to originating and financing its novel cash sickness insurance program.

The 1 per cent tax in Rhode Island, however, has not proved sufficient to build up a large enough fund for payment of benefits, Mr. Grant said, and to make adequate provision here the C. I. O. proposes adding a similar tax on employers.

Setting up of a state Fair Employment Practices Committee to prevent discrimination in employment because of race, color, or station in life, will also be asked by the State C. I. O., Mr. Grant continued. The bill for a state committee paralleling the national F. E. P. C. will either be filed jointly with other organizations favoring such a measure of else sponsored directly by the C. I. O. The legislation recommended by a state legislative inquiry is considered inadequate.

Four hours' time off with pay on election days provides the subject of another bill aimed at making sure that all the workers vote, Mr. Grant said. Present law provides that an employee may take two hours off on election day without pay. The new proposal follows the recommendation of the recent National Conference on Labor Legislation at Washington. This measure was indorsed on the report of a Kentucky member of the conference that his state gave workers four hours with pay. Mr. Grant and Joseph A. Salerno, President of the Massachusetts C. I. O., attended the conference as delegates.

Other legislation to be sought by the C. I. O. includes a state wage and hour law with minimum pay starting at 50 cents an hour for the first 60 days and 60 cents thereafter. This was another recommendation of the Washington conference. Also increases in payments under workmen's compensation and lifting of any limitations on the duration of payments, and raising of the maximum payment for unemployment compensation to $26 a week from the present $18 and extending the present maximum duration of payments from 20 to 26 weeks will be asked. The bills will be filed next week.

UPTOWN SHOPPING GUIDE (BACK BAY)

FANEUIL FRUIT EX.
A Conveniently Located Store
259 Mass. Avenue
Boston

We invite you to make your next appointment at our new beauty salon.

NOR-WAY BEAUTY STUDIO
248 Huntington Ave., Boston
Com. 9335

AMERICA'S BEST KNOWN
Douglas Shoes
191 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Opposite
Christian Science Publishing House
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GILL BROS.
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
268 Mass. Ave., Boston COM. 9671
The Best in Quality at Right Prices
OTHER STORES IN LYNN AND LOWELL

• It is gratifying to these uptown advertisers to learn that your patronage is in response to their advertisements in the Monitor.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE E ORPHEUM
HURRY! HURRY!
LAST TIME TODAY
Ronald COLMAN
Marlene DIETRICH
"KISMET"
plus "The Missing Juror"
STARTS TOMORROW
The love story behind the greatest story of our time!
MGM's "THIRTY SECONDS OVER TOKYO"
A MERVYN LeROY PRODUCTION with
Van JOHNSON • Robert WALKER
and
Spencer TRACY
as
LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES H. DOOLITTLE
Plus NEW YEAR'S EVE
CONTINUOUS SHOWS at both theatres Starting at 12 Midnight at regular Loew prices

EXETER KEN 7067
HELD THRU SAT.
Irene Dunne / Charles Boyer
TOGETHER AGAIN
OUR HEARTS WERE YOUNG AND GAY
Sun. "LAURA"

KEITH MEMORIAL
2ND GREAT WEEK
BOB HOPE
In Samuel Goldwyn's
The PRINCESS and the PIRATE
IN TECHNICOLOR
CO-FEATURE MY PAL WOLF

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Alan LADD • Loretta YOUNG
'AND NOW TOMORROW'
plus "DOUBLE EXPOSURE"

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY
Ann SHERIDAN • Alexis SMITH
"THE DOUGHGIRLS"
plus "SHE'S A SWEETHEART"

UPTOWN Hunt. & Mass. Aves. Very Popular Prices
Monty Woolley - June Haver
"IRISH EYES ARE SMILING"
Jeanne Crain
"IN THE MEANTIME, DARLING"

TIME SAYS: "As Stirring a Film as Ever Reached the Timid Screen" NOW
THUNDER ROCK
First Run Showings
STRAND Huntington Ave.
BARBARA MULLEN
MICHAEL REDGRAVE
Story of JEANNIC

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)

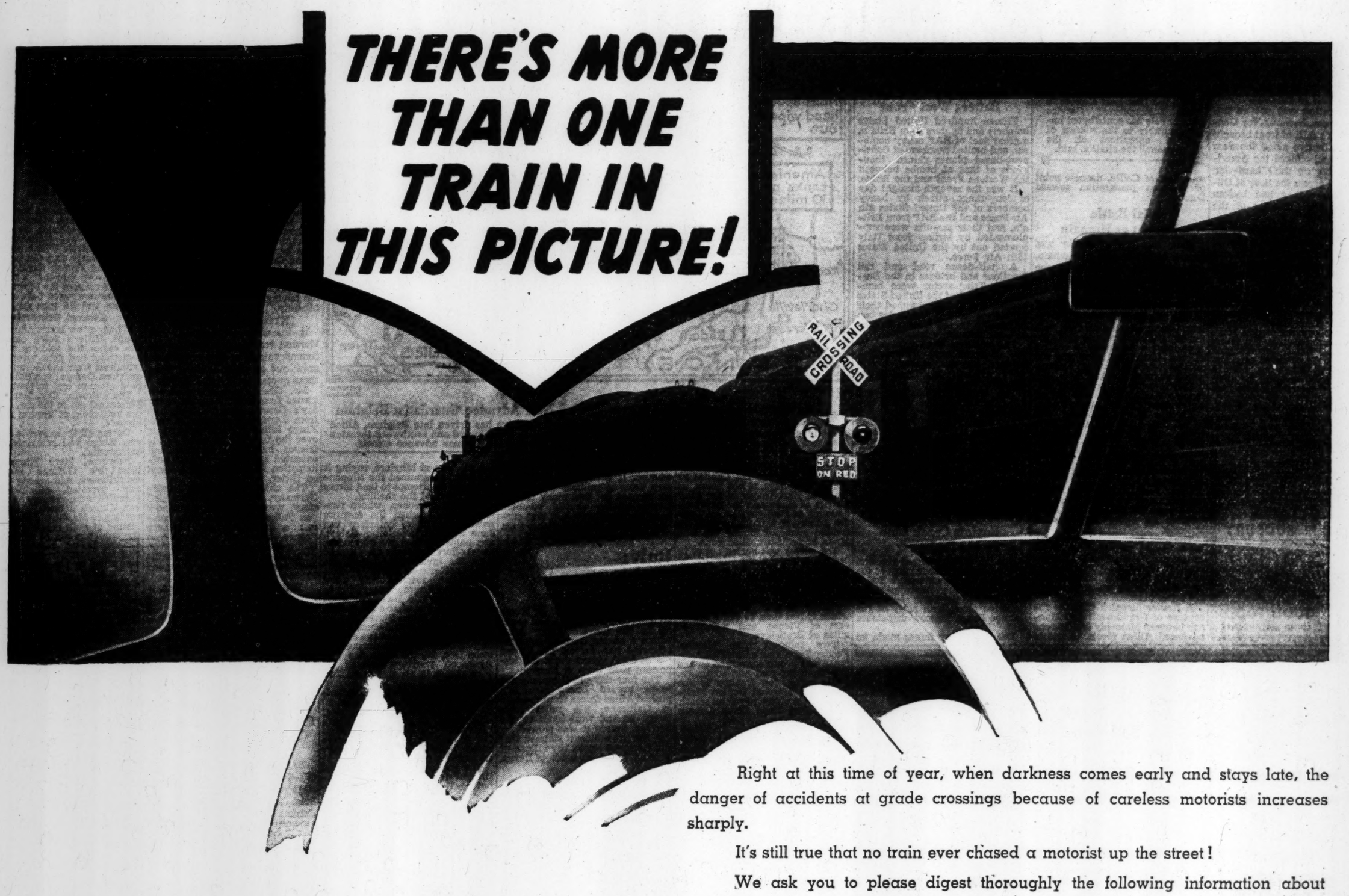
KENMORE 777 BEACON ST.
HUMPHREY BOGART - SYLVIA SYDNEY
DEAD END
BETTY GRABLE — EDDIE CANTOR
The Kid From Spain

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT • Eves. 8:30 (INC. SUN.) • MATINEES WED.-SAT.-SUN.
BARGAIN MATS. TOM'W & SUN.
PAUL SMALL presents
LOU BENNY TONY & SALLY
HOLTZ • FIELDS • DeMARCO
STAR TIME
Seats Now for New Year's Eve—Midnite Show

WILBUR • EVES. 8:30 • MAT. TOM'W
MADGE KENNEDY
America's Beloved

THERE'S MORE THAN ONE TRAIN IN THIS PICTURE!



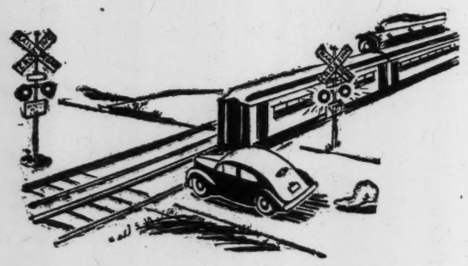
Right at this time of year, when darkness comes early and stays late, the danger of accidents at grade crossings because of careless motorists increases sharply.

It's still true that no train ever chased a motorist up the street!

We ask you to please digest thoroughly the following information about grade crossing etiquette for motorists, and observe these safety rules — always. Remember, they were made to protect you. We want to help all our motoring friends to live longer.

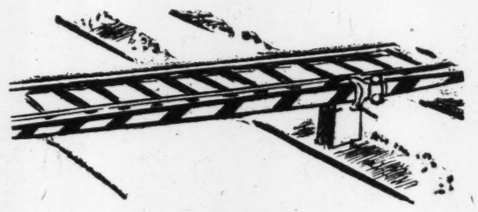
THE DOUBLE RED FLASH *MEANS STOP*

When you see a double red light flashing at a Boston and Maine grade crossing, STOP your car at least three car-lengths away from the tracks. And stay stopped. If the red light continues to flash after the train has passed — wait. Don't announce blithely to the occupants of your car — "That blankety-blank signal must be out of order," and then start over the tracks. You may be crushed — literally — to discover that the red lights were flashing because there was another train coming on the other track — *the train in the picture you couldn't see.*

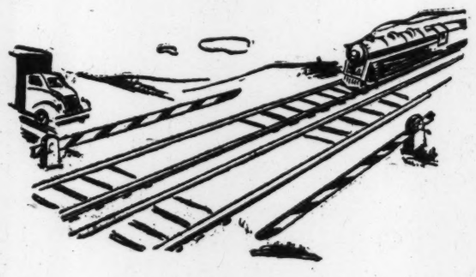


HE DIDN'T WAIT — A SURE WAY TO GET KILLED.

GATE-CRASHING IS OUT OF STYLE



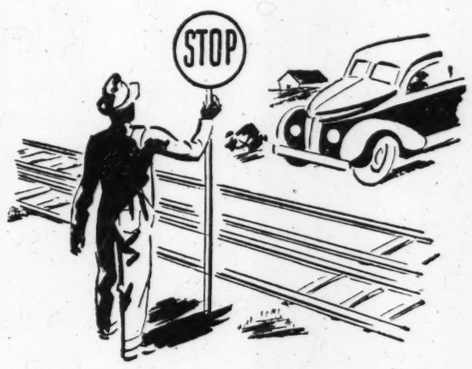
Railroad crossing gates seem to hold a mysterious fascination for some folks. Motorists like to see if they can get across the tracks before the gates come down. Children like to crawl under 'em. Both are heedlessly *risking their lives* in so doing. Always stop as soon as you see the gate start to lower at a crossing. And if the gate tender keeps holding you up after the train has passed, *please* don't get angry. It's his job to look out for your safety — and when he delays you, you can be sure it's for safety's sake.



SOME CROSSINGS HAVE AUTOMATIC GATES.

"STOP" MEANS JUST *THAT*

When the crossing watchman displays a STOP sign (or a lighted red lantern at night) at a B and M grade crossing, it means STOP and stay STOPPED! Bring your car to a halt instantly — and don't start it moving again till the watchman has left the tracks. And incidentally, it's just plain foolhardiness to drive anywhere with brakes you can't trust. For safety's sake, have yours tested regularly.



THIS MAN'S JOB IS TO PROTECT — NOT TO ANNOY YOU.

SIGNS TO OBSERVE

There's only one way to deal with a railroad crossing sign. STOP, LOOK, LISTEN — and live. Don't think it's old-maidish to stop your car and look both ways before proceeding. Since when is it old-maidish to live longer? And don't ever make the mistake of feeling sure there can't be a train coming, because you "know the schedules cold." *Any time is train time at a railroad crossing today*, with war freights and troop trains highballing through on emergency schedules.

TIMELY TIPS TO MOTORISTS

The best brakes in the world will NOT stop an automobile on an icy or wet and slippery road if you approach a railroad crossing at 60 miles an hour. When you approach a railroad track, heed the advance warning sign beside the road and bring your car under complete control. You'll lose only a few seconds and you may save your life.

A very good rule for you to adopt, voluntarily, is what buses have to do by law. STOP before you cross any railroad track, whether gates or warning signals protect it. Then you may be sure you'll never get in front of a moving train.

And again we emphasize—WE REALLY HAVE MORE THAN ONE TRAIN. Almost any motorist will stop at a red light in a highway traffic signal and STAY STOPPED until the light turns green. ONE RULE TO ALWAYS REMEMBER AT A RAILROAD CROSSING IS — once the lights start flashing red, or the warning bell starts ringing, a train is coming. AND AS LONG AS THE LIGHTS ARE RED OR THE BELL KEEPS RINGING THERE IS ANOTHER TRAIN COMING.

We'd appreciate your insisting that the young folks in the family who drive your automobile read this advertisement carefully. And then make them tell you the lessons they should learn from it. Your children will live longer with this knowledge absorbed.

Thank you!

BOSTON *and* MAINE

ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS — ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

Germans Rolled Back 10 Miles in Belgium

Continued from Page 1

of Dec. 28, said the von Rundstedt escape gap at the same time was cut to less than 17 miles north of Bastogne.

American forces were hitting into all three sides of the extended German bulge, with Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army sensationally changing its front and advancing 20 miles into the German flank in six days.

The situation was not an unmixed success, however, for General Patton's shift of front brought his own offensive along the Saar to a stop and obliged the Americans to give up their hard-won bridgehead across the Saar at Dillingen, where they had broken into the initial defenses of the Siegfried Line.

The big turning point was the seven-day stand of the United States 101st Air-Borne Division and other as yet unidentified units at Bastogne, one of the gateways to French Sedan.

And now the Americans were hitting back. Throughout the northwestern area of the German penetration, from Celles to Rochefort, Doughboys, tanks, and greyhound armored cars slashed across the frozen fields, overrunning German trucks, armored cars, and infantrymen wandering blindly. The Americans groped for their disorganized enemy in a fog which limited visibility to 50 yards.

The Lesse and Homme at Rochefort wind approximately 14 miles east of the Meuse and 10 miles southeast of Celles, deepest point of German penetration toward Dinant.

Crucial Battle Fought at Humain

Here the critical battle was fought in the hamlet of Humain, four miles southwest of Marche and four miles north of Rochefport.

The Germans were driven out of the village with planes, artillery, infantry, tank destroyers, and finally flame throwers, and the Americans were firmly in control of the town, including its old château where a cornered German group made its last stand.

Celles, where the enemy offensive was stopped, was one of the grimmest scenes of the war.

Here a German pocket was wiped out, 1,200 prisoners were taken, and 63 enemy tanks, 49 guns, and 177 military vehicles littered the terrain. The Germans said a British Second Army division of Highlanders had a part in this battle.

Other spearheads in the southwestern tip of the salient were isolated near St. Hubert and were fighting an apparently hopeless struggle.

The long, thin corridor by which hard-driving Third Army forces of General Patton, reached the beleaguered 101st Air-Borne division and other troops in Bastogne was broadened to six miles wide and six miles deep.

A Reuter dispatch said the recapture of Grandmenil and Manhay between Malmédy and Marche advanced Allied forces to within five miles of one of the only two main roads left to Marshal von Rundstedt to supply his forward units.

This dispatch said if Allied troops at the north side of the bulge reach Barraquede, they will have cut the main Laroche-St. Vith road and will be only 12 miles from the Americans in Bastogne.

Bradley Decorates Patton in the Field

By the Associated Press

With U. S. Third Army, Dec. 29

Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley today decorated Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., for leading the Third Army's spectacular dash across France last summer, presenting him with the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Cross. "He has contributed immeasurably to the success of Allied operations on the Continent," the citation said.

Air Over Europe:

Huge Allied Air Fleet Batters West Front

Fifteen hundred United States bombers and fighters from Britain, a great fleet of RAF heavy bombers, and limited numbers of Continent-based planes rained thousands of tons of bombs between the Western Front and the Rhine.

It was the seventh straight day of long-range attack by heavy bombers of the United States 8th Air Force and the RAF from Britain, and their assaults were supplemented by strikes from Italy carried out by the United States 15th Air Force.

A half-dozen road and rail junctions and bridges in the Euskirchen-Trier sector were hammered by part of the United States bomber fleet. Others aimed their explosives and incendiaries on rail traffic in the Bingen-Frankfurt-Aschaffenburg triangle.

The bombers were escorted by 700 Mustang and Thunderbolt fighters, but no enemy planes were sighted, a Headquarters spokesman said.

The battlefield bombing was done through clouds. Other targets were hit visually.

Front reports said snow, sleet, and clouds which grounded British and American tactical aircraft in the fighting areas Dec. 28, still curtailed close support for United States troops smashing against the German counter-offensive.

Eastern Front:

Soviets Crack Line Inside Budapest

Russian forces cracked the first of three inner defense rings of the encircled Nazi garrison at Budapest, while the Austrian-bound Red Army to the north stepped up its drive along both sides of the Danube River, Moscow dispatches said.

The Red Army forces made an all-out bid to win strategic control of the Hungarian Capital in a matter of days, if not hours, as fanatical Nazi troops in the hilly district of Buda and the populous flatlands of Pest gave ground under a score of assaults by Russian combat teams of tommy gunners, tanks, and self-propelled guns.

The enemy was hurled out of 12 eastern suburbs of the city Dec. 28 by the hard-driving Soviets.

A battle of even greater military importance raged on the approaches to the Danubian communications center of Komarom, which is less than 35 miles southeast of Vienna and within 53 miles of Bratislava.

Two columns from Marshal Feodor Tobulkhin's Third Ukrainian Army group converged on the city from the east and southeast, while across the Danube to the Northeast, Marshal Rodion Malinovsky mounted a powerful smash at the Nazi Hron River defense line.

There was evidence that Russian vanguards may now be fighting on the west bank of the Hron, whose confluence with the Danube, west of the great Danube bend, already has been outflanked by Marshal Tolbukhin.

Komarom has several big railway and highway bridges across the Danube. Of the six rail lines radiating from the city, four lead to Vienna.

Russians Drive Toward Komarom

Fighting down the northwestern slopes of the Vertes Mountains, Russian troops reached points less than 10 miles from Komarom, while another Soviet force advancing along the Danube River highway captured vehicles. Formidable groups of Russian self-propelled guns stayed in the forefront with the hard-driving infantry.

The Pest zone was described by an Izvestia combat correspondent as three belts of fortifications protecting the inner city, with the first of these already smashed and the remaining two under the blasting fire of Soviet artillery.

The loss of large areas of the suburbs cripped German efforts to maintain air contact with the besieged garrison. It was doubtful whether more than small observation planes could land on emergency runways still in Nazi hands.

The German High Command, meanwhile, said the Russians were fighting in the "heart of Budapest" as house-to-house battles for the Hungarian Capital reached a fury unequaled on the Eastern Front since Stalingrad.

Referring briefly to the fighting in the Capital, the German communiqué said that "the garrison of Budapest defended the heart of the city against heavy Soviet attacks." It declared the Germans had checked Russian break-through bids between Lake Balaton and the Danube.

The German news agency DNB said United States and British planes were operating over the western Balkans from an airfield near Ungvar, at the Hungarian-Czechoslovak border, and that the field had been "put at the Allies' disposal by the Soviet command with the consent of the Czechoslovak mission."

Shuttle Bombing:

U. S. Not Banned From Soviet Bases

An Air Force spokesman in Washington said no considerations other than the weather and the military situation were involved in the suspension of shuttle bombing of Germany through the use of Russian bases.

American planes have not been stopped from flying over Russian soil and will continue to do so, he emphasized.

The shuttle bombers flew from British and Italian bases to Russia and returned, bombing German targets on the two-way trip, Drew Pearson, newspaper columnist, said Dec. 27 that shuttle bombing had been stopped because of a Russian refusal to continue to provide bases for the planes.

Any resumption of the shuttle-bombing system, the Air Force spokesman said, will depend upon whether it is desirable or necessary from a military viewpoint. He pointed out that many former targets of the shuttle bombers have been captured and that currently winter weather makes such operations extremely difficult.

Italy:

4-Day Nazi Drive On Lucca Eases

Allied headquarters in Rome announced that fighting had eased off in the Serchio Valley area, where a strong German counter-offensive had driven the United States Fifth Army from the important road town of Barga.

The four-day-old German drive south toward Lucca also had pushed Allied forces from the area of Gallicano, 2½ miles from Barga on the west bank of the Serchio, before it was slowed.

A Fascist radiocast claimed that the Germans seized the village of Fornaci, two miles south of Barga.

Pacific War:

Mitscher Predicts Big Turn by Summer

A major turn in the Pacific war by next summer is foreseen by Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, who helped whip the Japanese decisively in two battles of the Philippines Sea and figures "in another year we should have their Navy pretty well cleaned up."

"By next summer, they will be sitting on a decidedly uneasy seat in the Empire," he told war correspondents in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

On the side of current action, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported the second Nipponese air raid in three days on the Saipan base of the Superfortresses, now blasting Japan. He also announced another American air attack on Iwo Jima, the Volcano island from which the Japanese planes are flying to Saipan.

In the Philippines, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported only mopping-up operations on the ground and the usual sweep of air forces over the archipelago and islands to the south; but a spokesman amplified the Japanese task-force attack Dec. 26 on the American air base at Mindoro, saying it had been determined the Nipponese made no attempt to land forces under cover of the shelling.

Admiral Mitscher, whose carrier forces crushed the enemy's naval attempt to interfere last June with the invasion of Saipan and helped thwart the Nipponese naval effort to interfere in October with the invasion of Leyte, expects another such battle.

"They've reached the point where they'll throw everything in the fight," he said. He has returned to Pearl Harbor after a 1½-month leave in the United States.

Admiral Nimitz said enemy raiders inflicted minor damage at both Saipan and Tinian during attacks Dec. 26, the same day that American warships teamed up with planes in an assault on Iwo Jima.

General MacArthur's communiqué, in a recapitulation, added 20 more enemy planes to the total shot down Dec. 26 over Clark Field, Manila, making a total of 144 bagged in three consecutive strikes there by land-based bombers and fighters.

The communiqué for the third straight day reported a heavy attack on Halmahera, the enemy position 300 miles southwest of the Philippines which is close by the American air base of Morotai. The 180 tons dropped made a total of more than 400 in three days. Among the targets were bivouacs. The enemy has been reported attempting to move troops by barge from Halmahera to Morotai to menace the air base.

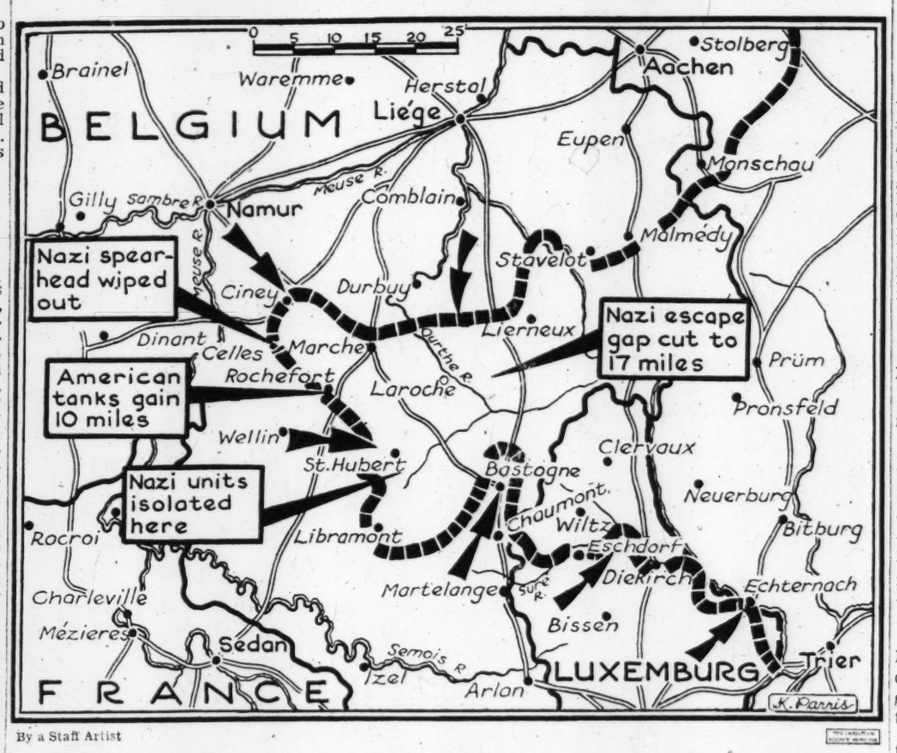
Burma:

British 95 Miles From Mandalay

British troops driving southward in Burma have gained up to 20 miles against light Japanese resistance and have advance elements within approximately 95 miles of the big enemy supply base of Mandalay, Allied headquarters in India announced.

The leading British force was reported in the vicinity of Kanbalu, on the main north-south Burma railroad 95 miles above Mandalay, while a parallel force pushing down the Irrawaddy River to the east made satisfactory progress, said the announcement, issued by the Allied Land Forces of Southeast Asia Command.

German Drive Goes Into Reverse



By a Staff Artist

Allied Forces Threaten to Encircle Stalled Nazi Advance Guards in Belgium

Arrows indicate how Allied pressure is being rapidly stepped up on all three sides of the deep wedge Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt's winter offensive has driven into Belgium. Allied forces driving northward and southward threaten to encircle stalled German advance guards.

Von Kluge 'Suicide' Mystery: Clue Found in Captured Paper

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The mystery surrounding the passing of Field Marshal Günther von Kluge, news of which was given out last September, has been partially solved by the capture of a confidential document issued by Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the Reich High Command, on Aug. 31, and by publication of some of the facts which Hugh Carlton Green, a BBC correspondent, ascertained during his recent stay at Paris.

According to Marshal Keitel, Marshal von Kluge committed suicide because he felt responsible for the "disastrous outcome of the Normandy battle," Marshal Keitel added significantly: "No discussion of Von Kluge's suicide is permissible."

The question is asked why Marshal Keitel wanted to prevent a discussion of Marshal von Kluge's fate. If he spoke the truth, it would have been only to the advantage of the German officers' morale to give wide publicity to the fact that a German army leader imposed upon himself the extreme penalty for having failed in execution of his duty.

Wrong Motive Given?

It therefore is assumed that Marshal von Kluge either did not commit suicide or that his suicide grew out of other motives than those quoted by Marshal Keitel.

Mr. Green, who has just returned from Paris, asserted in today's German-language radiocast from London that Marshal von Kluge killed himself in despair over the fact that so many of his friends had been arrested and executed for alleged or real participation in the July 20 attempt on Hitler.

The chief conspirators outside Germany, according to the BBC story, were Col. Gen. Alexander von Falkenhausen, military commander of Belgium and northern France, and Gen. Heinrich von Stülpnagel, brother of Otto von Stülpnagel, in charge of the military administration in Occupied France.

Relieved One Day Too Soon

The plan on which they had agreed with Marshal Erwin von Witzleben and the other fellow conspirators inside the Reich was to sue for an armistice regardless of the outcome of the bomb attempt.

Marshal von Kluge, it is alleged, knew about the plan and approved of it in principle, although he did not want to commit himself.

It will be recalled that General von Falkenhausen was relieved of his Belgian post one day before the attempt. The reasons for this are obscure. Possibly it was Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler's first countermove. That would mean that Herr Himmler knew about the plan and, without wanting to thwart it completely, took precautions to limit its possible results on Germany proper.

Herr Himmler, it is conjectured, may have welcomed such a revolt because it would force his internal enemies into the open. He probably did not want, however, to risk any disturbance in the occupied countries, where it might easily affect the entire military situation. As soon as the news of the bomb attempt reached Paris Gen. Heinrich von Stülpnagel, who was stationed there, sent out patrols who were to arrest the Party and Gestapo leaders in the French Capital.

Mr. Green said that a battle for the possession of the Paris Gestapo headquarters raged between army soldiers and SS men on July 20.

Attempt Miscarries

When, a few hours after the attempt, Hitler's voice came over the radio, the soldiers felt that something had gone wrong. They withdrew from the Gestapo headquarters. General von Stülpnagel's bold attempt had miscarried.

The following day, Marshal von Stülpnagel got in his car, drove to the battlefield of Verdun and shot himself.

During all these events, Marshal von Kluge had remained in the background.

However, Herr Himmler let loose his Gestapo men and executioners, and among the persons arrested, eliminated, or executed were so many of Marshal von Kluge's personal friends, according to Mr. Green, that under a feeling of guilt considered suicide the only way out of the dilemma.

Nevertheless, some authorities still hold that Marshal von Kluge was killed by Himmler henchmen, as reported by an underground short-wave radio last September.

This radio had ascribed what was actually done by Gen. Heinrich von Stülpnagel to his brother, Gen. Otto von Stülpnagel. While the latter was the ill-famed murderer of hostages, his brother had opposed Hitler as early as the winter of 1941, and had been relieved from his post as commander of an army in southern Russia.

Taylor Crosses Nazi Lines To Reach Bastogne Heroes

BASTOGNE, Belgium, Dec. 29 (AP)—Fresh details of the Bastogne siege released today disclosed that Brig. Gen. A. C. McAuliffe, Acting Commander of the trapped 101st air-borne division, gave the "nuts" reply to a German demand Dec. 22 for surrender.

General McAuliffe took charge of all troops in the Bastogne pocket until the arrival of the 101st commanding officer, Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, who left Washington Christmas eve, when he heard of his outfit's predicament and flew the Atlantic.

General Taylor arrived in Belgium Dec. 26, made his way through enemy lines and reached Bastogne early Dec. 27. Armored elements and stragglers from various infantry units were hemmed in the town along with the 101st.

The relief corridor from the south was opened by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton Jr., waging a kind of war that is to his liking.

Troops of the 101st "Screaming Eagle" division had been rushed into Bastogne by trucks just before the German encirclement was completed.

All Ready for Action

The hard-fighting youths, who participated in air-borne operations in Normandy and Holland, were spoiling for action and they found it here.

"In Normandy and Holland I jumped out of a C-47; here I jumped out of the rear of a truck," said a dismounted parachute trooper who started fighting less than an hour after arriving in Bastogne and kept on until he was carried off, wounded.

Maj. Charles E. Fife of Los Angeles, member of an armored force headquarters staff, said "these parachute troopers were the best morale bucker-uppers we had."

Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt threw all he could against Bastogne, but he failed.

Today there were some 200 destroyed German tanks lying in and about the town, hundreds of dead and more hundreds of German prisoners in cages.

Full Roll of Heroes

To name the heroes of Bastogne would be to call the entire roll of officers and men who stood off the Germans. In facing and squaring this first serious American reverse since Bataan they were all heroes.

Men like Sergeant Richard Deaster of Oshkosh, Wis., who knocked out seven German tanks of 31 destroyed in one battle. Sergeant Deaster bagged each of his victims with one shot, except the last. That took two.

Sergeant Sabin Landry of Baton Rouge, La., picked off four German tanks in 15 minutes. At the time he himself was under the heaviest kind of enemy fire.

"Most of the time we were surrounded, my outfit lived on K-ration crackers and coffee," said Sergeant Gilbert Oken of Washington, D. C. "We were thinking more about ammunition than eating."

Concern on this score was justified. On the afternoon of Dec. 24—before supplies had been parachuted to some pockets—several units had only 25 rounds of ammunition for each of their artillery guns. This is less than enough for a sustained 10-minute barrage. The gasoline reserve had fallen to 350 gallons before being replenished.

New York Protests

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, other City officials and heads of civic organizations yesterday protested a report prepared by the War Relocation Authority stating there were "no sound reasons" against resettling 60,000 Japanese in the New York City area.

"What are they trying to do?" the Mayor demanded. "Get them as far as they can from where they own property? New York City always is asked to do more than its share."

U. S. Heroes of Holland Held Bastogne Against Heavy Odds

Continued from Page 1

Panzer and infantry divisions—never by less than three at once.

It has already been reported how they beat back the attacks during the final days of the siege, knocking out more than 30 tanks and taking enemy prisoners.

This bright chapter of American military history was not accomplished without heavy losses. When the first relief planes from English bases dropped parachuted supplies Dec. 16, only an occasional jeep and a few half-tracks and infantrymen rushing from shelters and foxholes to retrieve the supplies dropped to them could be seen. On Dec. 19 came severe hardships, when the German sweep to the west of the town captured intact a complete surgical unit.

For a few days, the wounded went without regular assistance. More help was finally flown in by observation planes and gliders, including two volunteer teams.

Fifteen hundred tons of supplies, everything from K-rations to 70-mm. howitzers, were dropped or glidered to the 101st Division during the siege.

Officials claimed this was the biggest air supply to cut-off Allied troops ever accomplished. It was done despite intense flak. From British and French bases, Dakotas did the job in 850 sorties.

In Holland, the 101st Division's objective was to seize and hold a vital corridor from Eindhoven to near Nijmegen until the British Second Army armor was linked up.

This done without a hitch.

The bigger job this week was to hold off Panzer divisions at the height of their offensive power, fighting sometimes Tiger tanks whose armor bounces off the shells from the 57-mm. antitank gun used by the air-borne force. Commando and Ranger tactics which were taught to these men of parachute and glider regiments have paid off, and today supplies are rolling up the corridor into Bastogne, and the corridor is being widened into a salient.

G. I.'s Set Record For High Morale

PARIS, Dec. 29 (AP)—Since D-Day, June 6, no American soldier in France has been executed for cowardice, desertion in the face of the enemy, or any other military offense for which execution is mandatory, it was disclosed.

This is a record believed to be unparalleled in modern war and for a theater where hundreds of thousands of troops are under arms.

The records show only 16 instances of capital punishment in which final action has been taken. Four were for murder and 12 for rape.

Japanese-Americans Urged To Settle Down in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—American citizens and residents of Japanese ancestry were urged yesterday in a report prepared by the regional office of the War Relocation Authority here to plan to settle in New York, where, according to the report, the population is friendly and excellent jobs and business opportunities are available.

Part of an effort to encourage a more satisfactory distribution of the 130,000 Japanese-Americans in the United States, the report was made public by Leo T. Simmons, Acting Supervisor of the Middle Atlantic area of the WRA, who added that after approval by authorities in Washington, copies of the document will be distributed among the eight relocation centers.

The basis of the conclusions reached in the report, Mr. Simmons said, were interviews with 30 of the 100 Japanese who had conducted successful businesses or held jobs here since Dec. 7, 1941.

There is a "marked lack of discrimination" here, he declared, and stressed that this was reported by Japanese even during the period right after the outbreak of war. "This is especially noteworthy," he continued, "because many of them are engaged in consumer industries or service trades in which the bulk of their business is with Caucasians."

In the prewar period, 110,000 of the 130,000 Japanese in the United States lived in Pacific Coast states.

"With the good opportunities for relocation offered by a metropolitan area like New York, there are no sound reasons against their coming here," Mr. Simmons asserted.

"The Japanese consulted here not only said they believed the New York district to be a good place for Nisei evacuees to open new businesses, but offered to advise and otherwise aid newcomers in getting started.

"They invite correspondence from center residents who are thinking of relocating to the New York area and going into business there. A number of the businessmen suggested that Nisei resettlers should preferably go into business with their Nisei children."

Edward V. Berman, WFA relocation officer who conducted the interviews, said he was impressed by the fact that "all the businessmen interviewed and their families are prospering, and they have been able to carry on their activities in New York with little, if any, attention paid to their Japanese ancestry."

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Hope Is Seen For Peace In Indian Affairs

By Telepress, Inc.

BOMBAY, Dec. 29—Expectation of a break in the Indian political deadlock, with the possibility of a meeting in February between Mohandas K. Gandhi, Hindu leader, and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, head o fthe Moslem League, appears to be growing in the Indian nationalist press.

The Bombay Chronicle, leading pro-Congress daily newspaper, says:

"It is reliably learned that after the Viceroy's recent meetings with Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly; Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, leader of the Hindu Mahasabha Party, and Mr. Jinnah, leader of the Moslem League Party, a Gandhi-Jinnah interview is likely in February, when Mr. Gandhi will be leaving for Delhi in connection with the Kasturba Fund Trustees' meeting."

The British attitude, however, with regard to imprisoned Congress leaders appears to be unchanged. Col. Leopold S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, stated in the British House of Commons recently that he was not aware of any reason for releasing these leaders who had made no response to the Viceroy's invitation to abandon their policy of non-co-operation and obstruction.

Field Marshal Lord Wavell, the Viceroy, in his annual speech to the European Associated Chamber of Commerce, in Calcutta, on Dec. 14, said nothing at all about the possibility of releasing Congress Party members. Moreover, he rejected any national government, other than the existing center composed of his own nominees on his Executive Council.

"We have a National Government now in India which is preponderantly an Indian Government," he said. "This does not mean to say that some other National Government—national by my definition but based on the support of the main political parties—might not be more serviceable to India's needs. If it were possible to form such a government during the war, it would quite clearly and quite definitely have to function under the existing Constitution, no material change in which is possible during the war."

The Viceroy dismissed equally categorically the demand of the Moslem League for Pakistan.

Turning to the difficulties of the Hindu-Moslem problem, as shown by the failure of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks last September, the Viceroy referred to the nonparty Sapru Conciliation Committee.

"I am glad," he said, "to see that prominent Indians are undertaking further discussion of the problem."

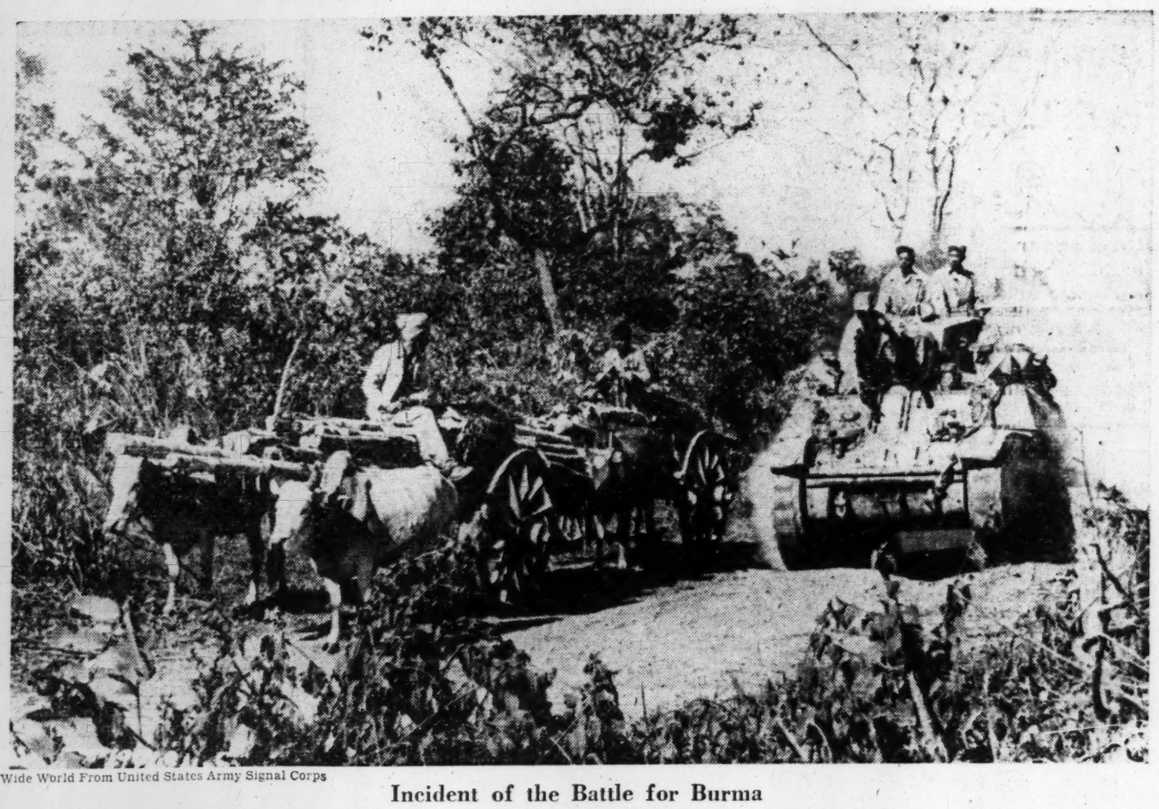
Meanwhile the Sapru Committee and its aims have been attacked by the Moslem League Press, which thinks the move is some attempt to bypass and isolate the League.

Dawn, official English-language daily paper of the League, published in Delhi, characterized the Sapru Committee as follows:

"Through this Committee, Mr. Gandhi is incorporating 34 admirers into an altar ego of his own self, for some maneuvering advantage. There is nothing new in the way they have intervened to take up the problem, and all this talk of juristic penetration, of an exclusive approach from the constitutional and political angle, of discussing matters extremely politely and courteously is not likely to lighten the real task that remains.

"Anyway, so far as Moslems are concerned, the case of the Moslem League is there for all to see, in the form of the 1940 Lahore Resolution on Pakistan."

Modern Machine on an Old Road



Wide World From United States Army Signal Corps

Incident of the Battle for Burma

An American light tank, manned by a Chinese crew, rolls past native oxcarts, as tank moves into Burma to support the American and Chinese drive against the Japanese. Guerrilla forces from the hills come down to loot Japanese-held supply centers.

Anzacs Want Larger Role In Pacific War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 29—Australians are beginning to think it is time their troops were back in the front lines again.

A period of rest after the prolonged and arduous Papuan and New Guinea campaigns, in which the Australian Imperial Force bore the brunt of the fighting was taken as a matter of course, but there has been growing puzzlement in recent weeks as to long delay in reassigning these men to active service.

Nor does the AIF itself relish being held so long in leash. As long ago as September Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, in a radiocast, thought it necessary to warn civilians not to be "misled into complacency by the sight of so many of our best fighting men on leave or on mainland duty in recent months."

He explained that this was a period of rest and reorganization and that moves were being planned by the Allies "in which, as we assume our assigned role, we will again take our place with all the forces our nation's commitments will permit the government to place at our disposal."

No Hint of Action

That was three months ago. The Sydney Herald, by no means an apostle of chauvinism, came out editorially recently with a protest that "in great battles now shaping the future of the world, the Australian Army, customarily in the van of fight, has no present part. It hasn't fought for many months. Its future role is uncertain, only general hints having been dropped by Ministers and Army leaders regarding operations which may be in prospect.

"Security reasons can always be advanced for official reticence on military themes. Usually these reasons are valid, but sometimes information of no special value to the enemy may be withheld from him at too large a cost in dissatisfaction at home and misunderstanding abroad.

"No honest reproach of hanging back at any stage of the five years' struggle can be leveled against us as a nation, but there is sufficient perplexity about the nonemployment of Australian ground forces in crucial campaigns now going forward to warrant a more explicit statement than the Government has yet given."

Secondary Role

Those words express the views of most Australians who, though not wanting to incur heavy casualty lists needlessly, are too spirited a people to desire its Army, as the Herald puts it, "to be relegated to a secondary role or left indefinitely in reserve while the Pacific war marches to a climax."

Reference to a secondary role springs from indication by General Blamey that large Australian forces would be employed in cleaning up the 90,000 Japanese estimated to remain in the arc from Wewak to the Solomons. A mopping-up role, even on the major scale indicated does not hold much appeal for Australians who regard their men as proven storm troops who ought to be used to carry war into the heart of the Japanese empire.

It had been hoped that Australian divisions would have played a part in the Philippines, at least after initial landings which, not unnaturally, Gen. Douglas MacArthur may have wished for sentimental reasons to be an all-American show.

The use made of the AIF is dependent on the part assigned to it by General MacArthur as Commander in Chief in this area.

With Australian opinion becoming more vocal regarding the inactivity of the AIF it is hoped he will be reminded that Australian fighters want something more than what the Opposition leader, Robert G. Menzies, described recently as a "limited or secondary role in the Pacific fighting."

Guerrillas in Burma Raid Enemy's Lines

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Following recent disclosure that guerrilla bands have played an important part in the Philippines against the Japanese, gives still further indication that guerrillas are active against the enemy in other occupied territories, as well.

Tightened Japanese control over the puppet government of Burma reflects presence of a growing anti-Japanese feeling in the "Ireland of the East."

The most overt sign of dissension is the growth of three powerful guerrilla bands behind the Japanese lines in North Burma. Composed of mountain fighters recruited from Kachin and Shan tribesmen, these small armies have been looting Japanese-held villages and hijacking supply trains for the past year. They have made an important contribution to Allied victories in North Burma.

Japanese radiocasts made available by the Office of War Information give no evidence to support rumors of a Nipponese military withdrawal from Burma. On the contrary, the radio claims that 10,000,000 Burmsee laborers have been mobilized for the construction of air bases, roads, and air fields.

Since the total population of Burma is only about 17,000,000, this is obviously an exaggeration; but the radio states that "at least one or two persons, both men and women, in every household are working in war and other projects and on airdromes."

Rangoon radio tells Burma that "The Burmese Army is defending Burma with its very life. . . . Arrangements were made to collect donations from the various blocks in the city from Dec. 15 on. . . . In Rangoon there are numerous Burmans who have become prosperous and have regular incomes. We trust these prosperous people will donate generously."

The enemy radio claims that the regime of Premier Adipadi Ba Maw is co-operating completely with the Japanese, and has reached a high stage of efficiency in administration. But this did not prevent the Japanese from supplementing the central regime with four regional governments, each with a separate governor and police chief.

Japanese-style neighborhood organizations have been set up throughout the country, and in September these were placed under the direction of a central government agency.

All semblance of political organization outside the government has disappeared. In the first year after Burma's "independence" under Japanese tutelage, the Dobama-Sinyetha League functioned as the country's sole political party. It was a totalitarian merger of Burma's two great radical parties.

Last August, however, the League was abolished by Japanese order. Its place was taken by the Maha Bama Asiayone (Greater Burma Association), which was based on the neighborhood associations and served to recruit workers for the labor battalions and "volunteers" for civilian defense.

Handcrafts Encouraged

In the economic field, the enemy radio talks much of a five-year plan for the spread of "industrial co-operatives." Stripped of fancy verbiage, however, this boils down to a drive to increase production of cotton yarn and textiles through encouragement of hand weaving and spinning.

Much light is cast on Burmese and Japanese attitudes by an official handbook for Japanese soldiers in Burma, published in July, 1943, a translation of which has reached this country. The handbook cautioned troops against plunder, rape, slapping Brumans in public, defiling their temples, and maltreating their priests. It admitted that Japanese soldiers had aroused "antagonism" among the Burmese by using sacred Buddhist pagodas as warehouses and laundries.

"The Burmese are as a rule affable and naive," the handbook said, "but there are many of them who have a rather cruel nature. In addition, they have a sudden and violent temper. . . ."

Regarding the use of religion, the booklet stated that "Priests and students develop power for the Burmese independence movement. Accordingly, we should not forget to utilize the strength of the priests in our propaganda and pacification work. However, there have been some instances where Burmese prieses have been pressed into work as coolies. This is most unfortunate."

The handbook observes that Laborers, who are weak in the spirit of working, exhibit a capacity for work only two thirds that of the Japanese. Should an attempt be made to increase their capacity in Japanese style it would rather result in no work at all. The Burman has the characteristic of indolence. . . . If we raise wages in an attempt to get more help, it will have the reverse effect of the laborers vacationing for the amount of the increase."

Warning on Liberation

The booklet further warned the soldiers to be "on guard" against the Burmese. "They have been under the rule of Great Britain for a long time, and it is extremely difficult to wipe out the British-American liberalism that has seeped in within a short period of time. There are some among them who believe the anti-Axis propaganda of victory and who entertain anti-Japanese thoughts. Some of them go to the extent of anti-Japanese activities. . . .

"There are quite a few who have relatives in India. . . . Again, there are a great number of British Indians, British Burmese, or British Chinese, of mixed blood. Britain and America are planning on utilizing these for espionage activities or for anti-Japanese propaganda. We should have it graven in our hearts that we should be careful of espionage."

The British Government gave Japan good reason to fear the propaganda appeal of the Allies in mid-December, when Leopold S. Amery, Secretary of State for India and Burma, told the House of Commons that Britain would help Burma to attain dominion status as soon as possible after the war.

"We desire to make good what the people suffered, in part owing to the lack of our own defensive foresight," he said. "Nor have the Burmese forfeited or impaired in any way their claim to our assistance toward the goal of self-government."

Moscow Says Japan Suffering Defeats

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Dec. 29

Pravda, describing Japan as Hitler's last ally, said today Japan had been suffering "continuous defeat on land, sea, and air in the Pacific."

The article, spread over five columns, appeared to be the most significant Soviet utterance about the Orient since Marshal Joseph Stalin's November speech classifying Japan as an aggressive nation.

"Development of Pacific events becomes ever more unfavorable for Japan," said the article by G. Zhukov, Pravda staff political writer. "Continuous defeat in the war with Britain and the United States has sharply worsened economic and especially food conditions inside Japan."

Garment Truckers Charged With Plot To Rule Delivery

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP) — The antitrust division of the Department of Justice today filed two criminal informations in Federal Court charging six incorporated trucking associations and five of their presidents with illegal conspiracy to monopolize and control delivery service in the New York garment industry.

Special Attorney Marvin C. Pollak of the Justice Department estimated that the defendant corporations hauled annually 80.8 per cent of the $436,200,000 wholesale dress business and about $250,000,000 worth of cloaks and suits.

The informations charge conspiracies "to monopolize and unreasonably restrict and control the channels through and terms and conditions on which deliveries of dresses and cloaks and suits are made for the metropolitan dress and cloak and suit industries, in violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Act."

The first information, concerning dress deliveries only, named the following defendants:

Affiliated Ladies' Apparel Carriers Association of the Eastern Area, Inc.; Garment Truckmen Association of New Jersey and Barney Shapiro, its President; New York and New England Dress Carriers Association, Inc., and Carl Onofrio, its President; Associated Dress Carriers of Brooklyn and Queens, Inc., and Saul Sonnenberg, its President, and Garment Center Truck Owners Association, Inc., and Benjamin Cohen, its President.

The second information, concerning cloak and suit delivery only, named the Cloak and Suit Trucking Association, Inc., and its President, Charles Goldman.

Rabbi Wise Elected Head Of Palestine Organization

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, who last week resigned as co-chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council, was elected chairman of the group at a reorganization meeting yesterday.

Rabbi Wise and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland offered their resignations as co-chairmen following differences in the Council over policy toward congressional legislation on a plan for establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine.

Bulgarian Aims Complicate Greek Situation

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Dec. 28—High on the list of unsettled Greek business, once this country has found its way back to internal peace, will be the problem of Macedonia and Thrace.

Here in Athens we are being flooded with a deluge of reports, rumors, statements and explanations regarding this complicated and vexing question.

It is now confirmed on what should be reliable authority that considerable numbers of armed Bulgarians and Albanians are crossing into northern Greece.

No reliable estimate can be made as to the number of these "invaders" but their sum total is high enough to cause considerable anxiety to Government officials here.

It is not known to what, if any, extent these men are being encouraged by responsible Bulgarian and Albanian authorities, but it is pointed out here that Bulgaria has always had its eye on Macedonia and Thrace, and that much of the unrest which has characterized that part of the Balkans is traceable to authorities in Sofia.

Familiar Pattern

It is charged that Bulgarians always have tried to fish in troubled Balkan waters and present events would seem to be following that pattern.

It must be admitted there is some doubt as to the exact origin of these "invaders." While it is confirmed that they are Bulgarian in speech, it is uncertain whether they are natives of Bulgaria itself or were born in a Bulgarian settlement on what is now Greek territory, and were later ejected from their homes.

Albanian incursions are seen in somewhat different perspective. In the first place, they are not considered to be so important, both because Albania is a smaller and weaker country, but principally because it does not enjoy the advantage of being linked racially, linguistically, religiously, and now perhaps even indirectly politically, with Russia.

Albanian Situation

There have always been large numbers of Albanians in western and northern Greece, and many more who are Albanian in blood but Greek in culture. Therefore, it is understandable that during times of upheaval some Albanians might take it into their heads to "liberate their brothers."

The thing which has not been determined to anyone's satisfaction in Athens in the extent to which the Bulgarian movement is connected with the decade-old question of an independent Macedonia.

It is interesting to note, however, that the Berlin Radio is now giving considerable attention to this region and is asserting that now is the time to set up a free self-governing Macedonia.

Such Bulgarians as have been interrogated assert that they are deserters from the Bulgarian Army, but this explanation is considered to be a naive one, as is the statement that they have come to join the forces of the E. L. A. S. Perhaps a possible reason for the deserter story is that this would theoretically divorce the Bulgarian Army from any responsibility.

Conflict in Statements

The strangest aspect of the whole question is the attitude of the E. A. M.-E. L. A. S. in the regions affected.

One report says that E. A. M. newspapers in Salonika are supporting the demand for an independent Macedonia, although this directly contravenes the statement given to Allied war correspondents around the first of December by General Bakirjis, E. L. A. S. Commander in Salonika. General Bakirjis stated that E. A. M. would never consent to surrender of an inch of Greek soil.

Furthermore, there is an additional report—brought to Athens by two Socialist Party members who fled Salonika after disagreement with the E. A. M. and who are obviously not pro-Bakirjis—that E. L. A. S. forces have already clashed with these Bulgarians and have repulsed them.

Greeks can take some comfort from the fact that there is good reason to believe that Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) frowns upon an independent Macedonia movement.

Although Partisans have stated they would welcome the creation of a semi-autonomous Macedonia out of that part of Macedonia lying in Yugoslavia, just as they apparently plan on a semi-autonomous Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia—they have also come out against an independent Macedonian country.

One possible explanation of the attention now being paid to the Macedonian question is the wish of many persons here to find a theme capable of uniting both Rightists and Leftists.

The Bulgarian threat to national frontiers would be just such a theme and it is not impossible that the question is to be ballooned for that reason.

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ROOMS WANTED

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Transient, permanent, for rest or study; elderly people welcome; attention if desired Hollis 7, N Y Ho. 5-9484.

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Local and Distance Moving
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
485 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

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Packers & Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

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VISITORS TO BOSTON—SEE OUR Most Unusual Collection of Fine Porcelains and China
Windsor Art Galleries, 66 Arlington St., Boston

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY FOSTAR, 58 Market Street Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866

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SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp. Weatherstripping HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.)

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HUNTINGTON SEATING CO.
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FINE UPHOLSTERY, ORIENTALS, DOMESTIC RUGS, CARPETING cleaned, rejuvenated on premises; moth immunizing; estimates given. MAGIC HOME SERVICE, 202 West 80th Street, N. Y. C. LO 7-0601

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ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO 0302

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ATTIC . . STOREROOM . . . CELLAR .
BONDED • TRADING • POST
1254 Wash. St., Boston • Han. 2739

FOR SALE—Two cotton crocheted bed spreads, not alike. Address HERING, 41 Jackson Street, Concord, N. H.

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LEESBURG, Fla.—House and corner lot 100 ft. wide; 520 feet deep. Write Box 5097, Miami 29, Fla.

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WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY 109 Warren Street, Boston Big 1016

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ALMA ARMAND, FURRIER. Restyling, Repairing Specialist. Custom and Ready-made Furs. 136 East 57th, EL 5-1142, N. Y. C.

HAIR GOODS

WE BUY HAIR
We make wigs, toupees, switches, etc. Guaranteed workmanship
T. B. MASSARO
128 Tremont St., Boston 8, Mass.

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	One Edition	All Editions
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All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.
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Excellent post-war opportunity for graduates of communications engineering courses.

Experience in design and development of specialized electronic apparatus essential.

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Veterans of World War II wanted for following:

TRAVEL AUDITOR	$3,000 Yr
BOOKKEEPER, Providence	$50
ACCT., Mfg., Exp	$45
JR ACCT Furniture	$45
SALES, Drug	Arr
SHOP SUPT MACHINE, exp	$6,000 Yr
MERCHANDISE MGR. Dept store, exp	Arr
IND ENGRS (6) good op.	Arr
PLANT ENGRS, several	Arr
DRAFTSMEN and CHECKERS	Arr
PRODUCTION MEN	Arr
CHEMISTS and ASSTS	Arr
MASTER MECHANIC, Mfg exp	Arr
IND and 3rd CLASS ENGRS	Arr
PLUMBERS, several	Arr
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PRINTERS, local	Arr
CHAUFFEURS, several	Arr
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See Mr. Krinsky
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260 Tremont Street, Boston
Between 9:00-9:30 any morning

HELP WANTED—WOMEN HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOOD OPPORTUNITIES

for

General Clerks, Stenographers, Typists

Young women who are Christian Scientists

ADDRESS BOX F-47
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street, Boston

GIRLS urgently needed for critical war work; assembly and machine operations; with or without experience. CARDWELL 81 Prospect Street, Brooklyn (8th Avenue subway to High Street station), N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER
Experience unnecessary; essential business. Call Mrs. Rae, Somerset 5300, Transit Bus Sales Inc., 60 New Cross St., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED—For permanent positions: record clerk, bookkeeping exp, pref.; also capable, exp. typist. Draper Bros. Co., Canton 0043, Mass.

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BUTTONS AND BUCKLES COVERED
Hemstitching; Pleating; bring or mail to GUILD SERVICE SHOP, Par. 8179
4197 Washington St., Roslindale 31, Mass.

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BIJOU RAYON HOSE
Sweaters to Size 46
DEBS, 9 Corinth Street, Roslindale, Mass.
Blouses, Junior Sportswear

INCOME TAX SERVICE

TAX and Bookkeeping Services Rendered by Reputable Accountants. Geo. W. Derby Co., 142 Main Street, Brockton 22, Mass.

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BIRTHSTONE FOR JAN.--GARNET
WIDMER, 31 WEST STREET, BOSTON

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks. Diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston

MATTRESSES

$24.50 Custom-Built—All Felt MATTRESSES Roll Edge Construction
Delivery Service. Mail Orders filled. Com. 2821 Wells & Co., 393 Boylston St., Boston.

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Painting, Papering ARNold 2368
EDWARD PARKER (Mass.)
Painting—Paperhanging, N. Y. C. and vicinity. SWENSON, 20 Laurel Hill Terrace Washington Heights 7-9427

PECANS FOR SALE

SEMI-SHELLED PECANS, 5 lbs. $3.24; 10 lbs $5.99, prepaid to you. 1944 crop, big budded pecans, finest varieties. Surplus shells removed. Satisfaction guaranteed. PHILS PECAN PLANTATION M. Camilla, Ga.

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SPECIAL PRINTING
For Churches, Teachers Associations and Practitioners
THE CALDWELL PRESS
P. O. Box 181
Melrose 76, Massachusetts

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"TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' Accounting and Tax Service." Reasonable rates, prompt and efficient service preparing Federal and State Income Tax Reports, Pay-Roll Taxes, for Corporations, Partnerships, Individuals. Special bookkeeping service, weekly or monthly, for firms without bookkeepers. Monthly Audits, Investigations, Financial Statements. Service rendered in New York City, New York State, New England.
JULIUS JONAS, 370 SEVENTH AVE., N. Y. C.
TELEPHONE CH. 4-1826, 1827, IN. 2-2853.

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EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE —GEORGE'S, 171A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 8630.

ALL MAKES OF RADIOS BOUGHT, SOLD AND REPAIRED
Boston Radio & Phonograph Service
906 Beacon KENmore 7296

RUGS WANTED

We pay GOOD PRICES for GOOD RUGS in GOOD CONDITION. ARMORY RUG CO., 889 Boylston Street Boston Com 4045

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FLAT and semi-lustre Plasti-Kote paint for walls and ceilings. Warfield, 110 Broad St., Lynn, Mass.

COOK for private school for boys of excellent character. Write qualifications, age and family. W. M. MEACHAM, Headmaster, Farm and Trade School, Boston 4, Mass.

HAPPY, settled Protestant houseworker for couple with baby; must like children and cook well. RHinelander 4-8844, N. Y. C.

CHEERFUL PERSON to help young mother with 2 small children. Tel. Bea. 0997 between 8-10 a. m. (Mass.).

LAUNDRESS — White, Protestant, two in family, must be experienced. Call Elizabeth 7-8222 (N. J.).

GENERAL maid, Protestant, for cooking, serving and cleaning; light laundry; near bus; attractive room, bath. Tro. 3035 (Mass.).

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SELL DRESS GOODS to home sewers in your locality; also hosiery, underwear; commission; old established firm. Write for information, Buckley Bros. Co., Inc., 881 B'way, N. Y. 3, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LIGHT HOUSEWORK in small Protestant family or motherless home; 2 school children; near transportation; $20 per week. Call Sunset 2638 or write MRS. M. E. W., 941 Foss Ave., Drexel Hill, Pa.

HOME manager, experienced, cultured, motherly. Relief or permanent. Write Box M-47, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

MOVIE camera projector 8mm.; state price, make, year of manufacture; must be in perfect condition. Box N-52, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl. GRamercy 5-1618 N Y C

WANTED—Used A. M. Virgil Clavichord (silent keyboard). Box R-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

WEATHER STRIPPING

COMBINATION STORM SASH AND SCREENS Metal Weather Strips, Shades, Venetian Blinds WALSH-SPENCER COMPANY
420 Boylston St., Boston KENmore 6776

Food Shipped By Lend-Lease Off in October

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 — A drastic falling off in food delivered for shipment to Great Britain under Lend-Lease in October, reported today by the War Food Administration, was attributed to the shipping situation and not to decreased need.

Deliveries of food and other agricultural products for shipment to the Allies under Lend-Lease during the month totaled 467,500,000 pounds, about 251,800,000 pounds less than in October. Deliveries during November, 1943, totaled 1,015,000,000 pounds.

Of the food delivered to shipside during the month, 52 per cent was assigned to the United Kingdom and other British possessions. Russia received 41 per cent. The remaining 7 per cent was divided between Greece, West Africa, North Africa, the Netherlands, Poland, Yugoslavia, and the French Committee of National Liberation.

In addition to its Lend-Lease deliveries, the WFA made cash sales of food during November to the armed services, the Red Cross, foreign relief and other agencies that share in the U. S. food supply, to the amount of 130,000,000 pounds.

Among the agencies that get food from the WFA on a cash basis are: the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, American Red Cross, Veterans' Administration, Department of the Interior, Alaska, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs; U. S. Naval Academy; War Shipping Administration; British Colony Mission; Netherlands Purchasing Commission; Greek War Relief; French National Committee; Co-ordinated Council of Friends Relief Society; the Rubber Reserve Corporation and others.

The falling off in food sent to the United Kingdom was due to a backing up there of food supplies destined for liberated Europe. Since that time additional ports have been opened, but the supply on hand was still sufficiently large to afford bonus Christmas rations for the British people.

Some of the food items shipped abroad under Lend-Lease in recent months include: cocomalt, honey, peppermint oil, plum pudding, soap powder, chewing gum, mixed nuts, rutabagas and sassafras oil.

Largest items left at shipside for transport overseas during November were 114,000,000 tons of dairy and poultry products; 135,000,000 tons of meat; 42,000,000 tons of fats and oils; 40,000,000 tons of fruits and vegetable produce; 43,000,000 tons of grain and cereal products; 18,000,000 tons of sugar.

Rehiring Favored Of 53 Plane Workers

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 29 (AP) —Fifty-three of the 116 North American aviation bomber plant employees who were fired by the company after a walkout here last Oct. 19 should be put back to work, an umpire has ruled.

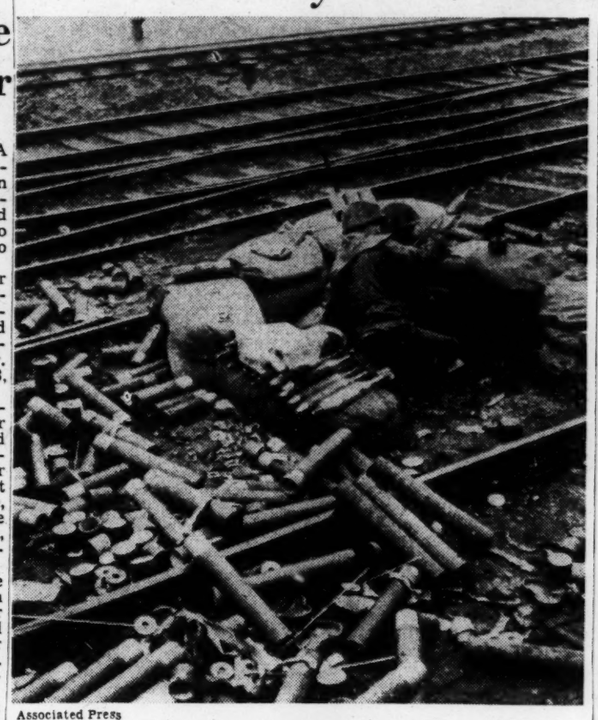
But he added that these employees should receive no pay for the time they were out, although they may hold their seniority.

The umpire—Clyde Emery, professor of law at Southern Methodist University, who had been retained jointly by the company and the union—said the 63 others had been discharged legally.

The dispute was over the transfer of employees from a modification center to the main plant.

Company officials said last night they would abide by the decision. John Vinson, union President, said he wanted more time to analyze it before making a statement."

G. I.'s Shell City Across Rhine



Associated Press

Mortar Crew Fires on Kehl

From their sandbagged gun emplacement in the Strasbourg, France, railroad yards, this Seventh Army mortar crew lobs shells across the Rhine River toward the German city of Kehl. In their retreat, the Germans had destroyed the three bridges spanning the river between the two cities.

War Agencies Disclose Tests Facing People of U. S. in 1945

Continued from Page 1

pare for peace. This we are doing, even now, to assure that the victories won on the battle fields will not be lost in the confusion and disruptions of an unplanned transition from war to peace.

Big Troop Movements

Security caution, by Maj. Gen. Clayton L. Bissell and Rear Admiral Hewlett Thebaud, head of Army and Navy Intelligence, respectively — During the coming months, there will be continuing redistribution and commitment of armed forces against specific objectives, entailing extensive troop movements in this country and abroad. An increasing flow of supplies and equipment must be dispatched from our major ports.

Disclosure of information concerning troop movements or shipping may cause great loss of persons and treasure, as well as add to the length of the war. Until the end of the war in the Pacific, it will be more necessary than ever to obtain the co-operation of the public in protecting our men and ships. It is hoped that the people of America will be even more aware of this need in 1945.

Agriculture, by Claude R. Wickard, Secretary—American farmers and urban residents, too, are better off now than in World War I, because the people of this country have co-operated in avoiding runaway inflation.

More Arms Urgent

War production, by J. A. Krug, Chairman of the War Production Board—It is a cold fact that the day of victory can be delayed if we fail to produce all of the weapons and ammunition that can be used against our enemies, yet the blunt truth is that we are not producing enough war goods fast enough to meet actual urgent demands of our forces, despite the fact that the over-all level of munitions production exceeds $5,000,000,000 worth a month.

Social security, by Mr. McNutt, Administrator of the Federal security agency—The experience gained under wartime pressures undoubtedly will have a far-reaching influence on social planning for the future.

In the period immediately following the war, communities which have developed a working plan to meet the problems of wartime conditions will have a head start in providing the services needed to help returning veterans and their families adjust to peacetime living. More important, they will have experience in uniting the forces within the community and will have demonstrated the results that can be obtained through such unity. In addition, they will have learned to utilize to the best advantage the services available to them through their state and Federal governments.

War Food Production, by Marvin Jones, Administrator of the War Food Administration—With the 1944 record of food production, we are safely through that critical period of expanding needs, both for immediate use and reserves, which challenged us at the beginning of the war.

The food production job for 1945, however, will be just as big and just as important to the war and to the peace as it was in 1944. We shall have to look to farmers and their families for another year of full production. Their responsibilities will not be lessened in 1945.

Postwar housing, by Philip M. Klutznick, Commissioner of the National Housing Agency—Looking toward the postwar expansion of the low-rent housing program, we believe the proper sphere of public housing in the postwar era must be:

Postwar Housing Plans

1. No new public housing should be provided where it is possible to fill a need with decent existing housing.
2. No public housing should be provided that will compete with private capital in its appropriate sphere.
3. To induce private capital to provide standard housing for the lowest possible income market, a gap of some reasonable percentage, say 15 to 20 per cent, should be left between the highest income to be served by public housing and the lowest income which can be reached by new private housing.

As we enter the new year, we are able to meet continued pressing war assignments and at the same time stand prepared to cope with our responsibilities when the war ends on either or both fronts.

Shipping Bottleneck Tackled In Anglo-American Discussion

Continued from Page 1

up to 5,000 20-by-48 barracks, each housing 30 persons. The French will pay cash on delivery.

Barracks for France

The order will be largely filled from surplus war housing, notably 500 barracks to be formed from 1,300 temporary family units, part at Niagara Falls, not considered suitable for re-use as American war housing. The buildings will be sawed into panels, and re-erected abroad as barracks.

The Philadelphia loading situation arises out of civilian manpower shortage there. It ties in with the determination to keep every available ship working as hard as possible. Port Commander, Col. Alex B. McNabb, said the decision to bring in an Army transportation stevedore battalion came "as a last step," when longshoremen shortages at Philadelphia threatened to delay Army sailings.

The Law mission is canvassing the whole situation, which fits into the broader problem of European economic rehabilitation and feeding liberated areas. Military developments closely affect the discussions because the German West Front breakthrough is greatly increasing the Allied transportation problem.

Davis Says Peace Is Up to Everyone

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—John W. Davis, United States Ambassador to Great Britain in the Wilson Administration, said today, "It will require the combined efforts of everyone who believes in international order to make successful" present efforts to form a world organization.

Speaking at ceremonies marking formal acquisition by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation of a new home in midtown Manhattan, Mr. Davis said, "The primary reason the League of Nations failed was that the people didn't, in their hearts, believe that the order of the world was a unit and not fractional groups."

Raymond B. Fosdick, Rockefeller Foundation President and first Undersecretary-General of the League of Nations, said that, "If there is another war, it will bring about a fragmentation of society on so colossal a scale that I do not believe the pieces could be put together."

Honesty Still Best Policy, Plus Praise, With Sailor

LIBERTY, Mo., Dec. 29 (AP)—A sailor who returned six dollars which a bank had overpaid him in cashing his pay check, was publicly commended last night by Lieut. John B. Moore, commanding officer of the Naval Academic Refresher Unit at William Jewel College at a formal "commendatory mast."

The sailor was Richard Ray Rothermel, Aviation Machinist's Mate Third Class, of Kenosha, Wis.

Brady of the Selective Service in which he noted several cases of job refusal by occupationally deferred men.

AAF Trainees Get New Assignments

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 29 (AP)—Approximately 16,000 "on-the-line" trainees in the Army Air Forces Training Command who are awaiting assignment to a pre-flight school will be given permanent party status effective Jan. 1, Lieut. Gen. Barton K. Yount, Commanding General, has announced.

Gen. Yount explained that the term "permanent party" applies to overhead or administrative personnel who perform duties necessary for operation of the Command's nation-wide network of flying and technical schools and basic training centers.

The acute manpower shortage caused the Army Air Forces headquarters in Washington to direct the transfer, officials stated.

Regardless of their ultimate assignment, however, the men will retain their status as "pre-aircrew" trainees and will enter preflight training on schedule, the announcement said.

WMC Takes Action

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP) — Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, War Manpower Commission Regional Director, announced Dec. 28 that the names of 1,207 occupationally deferred shipyards workers had been turned over to Selective Service "as having consistently refused referral to vital war jobs, or to remain in the jobs for which they were given deferment."

Mrs. Rosenberg said the action was taken in line with the Selective Service policy of investigating and reviewing the status of registrants granted occupational deferment.

Mrs. Rosenberg added that the action was experimental, but that the WMC was prepared to extend the policy to all city offices of the United States Employment Service.

The list was prepared, she said, following a visit to one of the USES offices by Lieut. Col. David

Armstrong Named Adviser to Stettinius

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)— Edward R. Stettinius, Secretary of State, announced today the appointment of Hamilton Fish Armstrong, editor of the publication Foreign Affairs, as a special adviser to the Secretary of State.

His first assignment, Mr. Stettinius said, will be to advise "on international political questions."

Mr. Armstrong, who was a member of the editorial staff of the New York Evening Post for two years prior to taking over the editorship of Foreign Affairs in 1922, has just returned from London where he was an assistant to Ambassador John G. Winant and held the personal rank of Minister.

What Filter Glasses Do

Red filter glasses permit air gunners to see tracer bullets in daylight.

Half of Police Force Out in Alabama Town

PHENIX CITY, Ala., Dec. 29 (AP) —One half the police force of this town, which has an estimated war-swollen population of 27,000, quit last night in protest of a 15-day suspension of a patrolman, W. M. Jowers, accused of roughly treating a Fort Benning soldier.

Headed by Assistant Chief Louie Lane, seven members of the department turned in their badges. The department normally has 15 members, including the Chief and three desk sergeants. Mayor Homer D. Cobb said he considered the action a "strike" and that none of the patrolmen would be reinstated.

Mr. Cobb telephoned Chief Van B. Gilbert of the Alabama State Highway Patrol in Montgomery, and said Mr. Gilbert had promised him assistance. A complaint of the rough treatment of two Fort Benning soldiers was made by Lieut. Col. William C. Coulboarne, Judge Advocate of the post. One of the soldiers was charged with reckless driving and the other with interfering with an officer.

NEW!

A brand *new time* for America's merriest radio show—George Burns and Gracie Allen! You'll hear this laugh-happy twosome *Monday* night from now on—just before the Lux Radio Theater. Tune in starting January 1st — and every Monday thereafter! Guest star — Charles Boyer! WEEI—8:30 P. M.

Railroads Break All Records For Passengers and Freight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—All previous transportation records were broken in 1944 by the railroads when they handled the greatest volume of freight and passenger traffic in their history. This, according to J. J. Peiley, President, Association of American Railroads, was done without serious transportation difficulties.

Freight traffic moved by the railroads in 1944 was 740,000,000,000 ton-miles, 1.8 per cent above that for 1943, the previous record, and two and one-fifth times the number of ton-miles moved in 1939.

Railroads handled the 1944 traffic load with virtually the same number of locomotives and with hardly more than a nominal increase in the number of freight cars compared with 1939. There was only a slight increase in passenger cars.

Freight carloadings in 1944 totaled approximately 43,500,000 cars, an increase of 2.5 per cent over 1943.

Passenger traffic in 1944, was by far the greatest in history. It amounted to 96,000,000,000 passenger-miles. This was an increase of 9.3 per cent above 1943, and four and one-fifth times 1939. This unprecedented figure resulted in part from troop movements, more than 10,700,000 men being moved. This does not include the millions on furlough who traveled during the year, individuals moving on order, Navy and Marine Corps movements, nor prisoners of war.

Outstanding operating records for 1944—

1. Average load of freight per train was 1,144 tons, the highest on record. In 1943 it was 1,116 tons.
2. Performance per train more than doubled in 20 years, gross ton-miles per freight train hour having increased from 18,257 in 1924 to 37,548 in 1944, while net ton-miles per freight train hour increased from 8,222 in 1924 to 17,745 in 1944.
3. Average daily movement of active freight cars was 52.8 miles in 1944 compared with 52 miles in 1943.
4. Average haul of freight was 478 miles in 1944, compared with 69 miles in 1943.
5. The average number of passengers per car and per train was much greater than ever before.
6. Average revenue for hauling a ton of freight one mile was 0.942 cents compared with 1.116 cents 26 years ago.
7. Average capacity of freight cars was 50.9 tons at the end of 1944, the highest on record.
8. Tractive power of steam locomotives averaged 53,000 pounds, the highest ever recorded and an increase of 33 per cent compared with 20 years ago.

There was a noticeable leveling off in traffic in the latter months of 1944 and present indications are that the record high mark in the volume of both freight and passenger traffic has been reached.

Gross revenues in 1944 were $2,000,000,000 higher than in 1942 but net railway operating income was off $340,000,000.

Railroad taxes in 1944 were the highest on record, amounting to $1,900,000,000.

New Japanese Air Attacks Fail to Halt B-29 Operations

Continued from Page 1

raiding Japanese targets, the 7th Air Force and naval surface units —assisted twice by B-29's—have been doing their best to prevent Japanese raiders from operating off Iwo Jima against Saipan.

The 7th AAF has made almost daily raids on Iwo. On the 27th while B-29's were hitting Tokyo once more 7th AAF Liberators flew their 26th bombing mission over Iwo, which was a joint air-sea operation.

Warships have now bombarded the stubborn, barren, ham-shaped island more than a half dozen times.

Japanese Keep Flying

So far the Japanese have persistently been able to fill up bomb holes in time to stage further raids by their bombers and fighters. It is possible in addition to Iwo they have been using a field on Chichi Jima which may have been lengthened from a fighter to a bomber-strip.

On Dec. 25, Black Widow P-61's shot down three medium bombers, or "Bettys," while antiaircraft fire knocked down one and got one probable, and damaged a third. On Dec. 26th in two raids the Japanese lost three bombers to the 7th AAF night-fighters and two to antiaircraft. The other Japanese planes are believed to have returned to their base.

Japanese Obtain High Octane Gas From Pine Roots

By the Associated Press

The Japanese are producing from the roots of their pine trees high octane aviation gasoline equal if not superior to that type of fuel obtained from petroleum, Domei News Agency said today in a Tokyo broadcast.

"The picturesque Japanese pine, indispensable in every Japanese garden, has at last joined the ranks as a valuable munitions raw material," Domei said in the broadcast heard by the Federal Communications Commission.

Reporting an "official disclosure," the news agency said the new synthetic gasoline was under production through a "simple patented process, and already is being mass-produced on an industrial scale."

Zahne Sentenced For Nazi Activities

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Louis Archer Zahne, described by the U. S. attorney's office as "one of the Nazis' ablest paid speakers and propagandists," was sentenced recently to a year and a day in prison on his recent plea of guilty to making false statements before an Army Exclusion Board.

Mr. Zahne, American-born New York real estate operator, pleaded guilty to testifying falsely before the Board that he was not a member of the Friends of New Germany, predecessor of the German-American Bund, and that he had not written a letter to A. Ammen von Borowsky, former officer in the U. S. Army Reserve, who had been excluded from the East Coast by Army authorities.

The Government charged that Mr. Zahne was group unit leader of the Friends of New Germany, and was one of its incorporators.

Through counsel, Mr. Zahne pleaded lapse of memory with respect to the von Borowsky letter and confusion before the Army Exclusion Board. He joined the Friends of Germany, he said, because he wished to stamp out Communism.

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U. S. Asks Court Determination Of Legality of Ward Seizure

CHICAGO, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Government sought an immediate Federal court determination today of the legality of Army seizure yesterday, under presidential order, of Montgomery Ward Co. facilities in seven cities.

Twelve thousand employees in these cities went to work for Uncle Sam but Sewell Avery, Chairman of the Board, has refused to recognize the seizure and President Roosevelt's order as valid.

Hugh B. Cox, assistant to the Solicitor General, said he would go before Federal Judge Philip L. Sullivan and ask for an immediate hearing on the Government petition, filed yesterday, for a declaratory judgment establishing legality of the seizure and for an injunction to restrain Ward's officials from possible interference.

Mr. Avery arrived at company headquarters, his secretary said, but Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Byron, military manager, had not appeared late in the forenoon, although his staff was on hand in offices near Mr. Avery's.

Mr. Avery, lean, firm-jawed, chief executive of the nationwide merchandising firm, in challenging President Roosevelt's authority to take over the facilities, said the company "welcomes the opportunity to present its case to the courts."

Simultaneous with the seizure, the Government acted to have its controversy with the company over noncompliance of National War Labor Board directives settled in the courts.

Avery in Office

Mr. Avery, whom President Roosevelt in a statement accompanying the seizure order termed guilty of "consistent and wilful defiance" of NWLB decisions, described Mr. Roosevelt's order in violation of the Constitution and one which the company could not obey.

The Board Chairman, who since 1931 has headed the country's second largest mail-order house and who has clashed on several occasions with Federal officials, remained in his private office until the close of business yesterday. His statement on the President's order was issued several hours after it was read to company officials by Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Byron, who was designated the firm's military manager. General Byron and several aides occupied an office near Mr. Avery's.

There was no indication that Mr. Avery would remain away from his office today, as no restrictions were placed on his movements, Army public relations officers said. The military position was, they said, that authority to direct the company's business rests with General Byron, not with Mr. Avery.

Mr. Avery, in a statement on the President's order, reiterated his previous stand when the Chicago properties were seized by the Government last April—that the President had no authority to seize the "nonwar business of Montgomery Ward."

"Ward's cannot in good citizenship accept or obey the commands of those who have no legal power to give them and who are seeking to deprive Ward's of its constitutional rights and liberties," Mr. Avery's statement said. (It was recalled that the first day after Federal officials took over the Chicago properties last spring Mr. Avery was forcibly ejected by two soldiers upon his refusal to recog-

Roosevelt Statement

Mr. Roosevelt, in his statement, said the Government "cannot and will not tolerate any interference with war production in this critical hour" and that Ward's would not be allowed to set aside Government wartime policies "just because Mr. Sewell Avery does not approve of the Government's procedure for handling labor disputes."

In the six other cities, where Ward stores and plants were taken over by the Army yesterday, no protest was voiced. These are in Detroit, Saint Paul, Denver, Portland, Ore., Jamaica, N. Y., and San Rafael, Calif. Strikes at Ward plants were in progress in Chicago and Detroit, but ended when the Army presented the presidential order. There was no apparent interruption of normal operation at the plants.

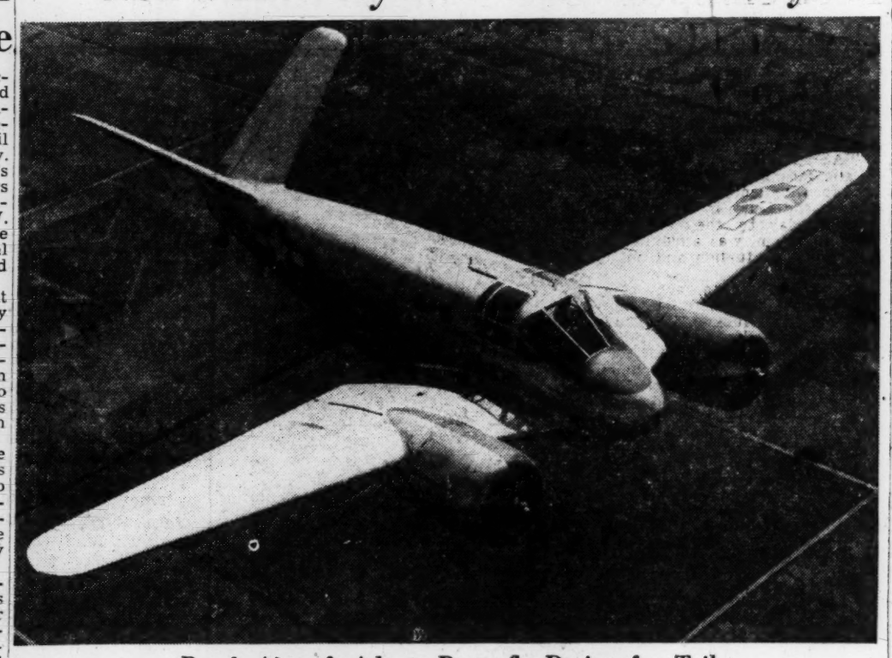
The company has 20 days in which to answer the Government's Federal court suit which asked for an injunction to restrain Ward's from possible interference with army operations and for a declaratory judgment establishing legality of the presidential power and the seizure. Harold Smith, company attorney, said "Ward's doesn't contemplate any hasty action; we will study the issues closely before taking any counteraction."

The suit, similar to one filed last April after Ward's Chicago properties were seized by the Government, said the fate of the entire price and wage stabilized program is involved in the case. Hugh B. Cox, assistant solicitor general, said "that is the heart of the case, and we want to settle once and for all this dispute with Ward's."

General Byron conferred last night with officials of the union involved, the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Employees, including Leonard Levy, Executive Vice-President; Henry B. Anderson, President, and Francis Heisler, attorney, of Chicago Local 20.

Circulars distributed by the union today called the Army seizure a "great victory" for the union and said "we return to work today with the assurance that we will obtain complete enforcement of the War Labor Board directives."

New Plane Style: V-Tail for Victory



Beech Aircraft Adopts Butterfly Design for Tail

A new type of plane tail—termed a "butterfly tail" because it resembles the half-opened wings of a butterfly—has been developed by the Beech Aircraft Corporation in Wichita, Kan. As shown in flight, the plane has embodied the characteristics of the conventional horizontal elevators and vertical rudder into two elements which act in both capacities. The plane is a modified transitional trainer being used in experiments for more stable flying, particularly for reducing high-speed effects.

Petrillo vs. Ward

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—William H. Davis, chairman of the National War Labor Board said yesterday that the case of James C. Petrillo could not be likened to that of Montgomery Ward.

Mr. Davis said the action of Mr. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Labor musicians' union, in defying NWLB orders, did not constitute a threat to civilian war economy.

Biddle Gives Views

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle predicted today the Government's seizure of Montgomery Ward plants in seven cities will wind up in the Supreme Court. At the same time he expressed confidence that the action had congressional backing and would be upheld in Chicago Federal Court.

Mr. Biddle told a news conference the Army, which seized the Chicago headquarters and plants and stores in seven cities yesterday, was trying "a different technique" in handling Ward Chairman Sewell Avery. Last spring two soldiers carried Avery from his office to the street, but Mr. Biddle did not say what the new technique would be.

Although predicting "prompt and favorable action, Mr. Biddle said that if the Government should lose its court action in Chicago "I certainly will take it to the Supreme Court." Mr. Avery, he added, will do likewise if he loses.

Explosive Issues in Palestine Vital to U. S. as Well as Britain

Continued from Page 1

and from which there cannot be any justification for expulsion in favor of the Jews. In addition, they quote prior promises for independent Arab states made to them by the Allies during World War I.

As Zionist claims have mounted—from that of a Jewish homeland, to their present demand for a Jewish state with a Jewish majority and Jewish political control—so has the Arab become more and more intransigent. His growing disapproval has been marked by five outbreaks of violence or rebellion since 1919.

Zionist Expansion Hit

Now the Federation threatens that any attempt to force a Jewish state on Palestine may set the whole Arab world into turmoil. To back up this threat, one of the main objects of the Arab Federation is opposition to Zionist expansion.

By and large, the majority of the Arabs are prepared to accept the British White Paper solution of 1939. This restricts further Jewish immigration to another 75,000, prohibits the sale of Arab lands to Jews except in certain specified districts, and proposes establishment of an independent Palestinian state on democratic suffrage, which naturally would now mean a large Arab majority, with guarantees for minorities, cultural, religious, and economic interests.

At the moment, Palestine stands divided into two hostile camps, with the British Government in a position of referee. Both camps are uneasily awaiting the next move. Recently Jewish extremists by terror methods have been trying to force the British hand in favor of a full Zionist program.

British Position Delicate

It is clear that British authorities cannot allow things to drift as they have drifted more or less for the past 25 years. Neither can they, as a result of world Jewry pressure, especially coming from the United States, just give way to Zionist claims without regard for Arab rights.

To start a Jewish problem in the Middle East where it has never before existed is no way to solve the Jewish problem elsewhere. At the same time, now that Jews are settled in Palestine and have established an economic and cultural stake in the country, it is impossible to reverse what has happened or to leave them without adequate safeguards for future survival.

There is a great deal of intransigence on both sides. Neither seems ready to retreat from its full demands.

Claim Not Borne Out

The Zionist claim that world Jewry wishes to go back to the Holy Land is not borne out by the facts of Jewish immigration. Until Nazi persecutions changed the situation, more than 70 per cent of the 200,000 immigrants were underprivileged Jews from Poland, the Baltic States, and Russia who could no longer go to the United States and found Palestine the only place where they could improve their economic lot.

More than 50 per cent of the present total of the immigrant population are Zionist by circumstance rather than by persuasion.

Many of these, especially Czechs and Austrians, wish for nothing better than to return when the war is over, if they can. A large number of Oriental Jews, about a quarter of the whole Jewish population, many of whom have lived in Palestine for centuries in reasonable amity with the Arabs, are inclined to have no part in Zionist claims for a Jewish state.

Proposal for Peace

One possibility for a peaceful solution to this intricate problem would be for the Jews to build up a Palestinian state in co-operation with the Arabs. So far, their efforts, great and beneficial though they have been, have been exclusive. There is plenty of development needed in Palestine, but for a just solution, it must be done for the benefit of both communities.

While the Palestine problem overshadows every other political question in the background, there are two other moot points, one concerning the French in Syria and the other the return of the Italians to Cyrenica. In the Arab world today, there is a general resolve to shuffle off foreign domination wherever possible, especially where it has been as stifling to national aspirations as in Syria and Italian North Africa.

These are some of the problems that face harassed statesmen of the Allied powers, problems which are becoming daily more insistent of solution.

Panama Seethes With Unrest Aimed Against Its President

BALBOA, Panama Canal Zone, Dec. 29 (AP)—Intense political activity directed against President de la Guardia developed today.

A shakeup aimed at Dr. de la Guardia appeared likely after 24 hours of the most extreme agitation in Panama since the overthrow of former President Arnulfo Arias, Oct 9, 1941.

As the President met with members of his Cabinet and prominent political leaders last night, the National Youth Congress adopted a resolution demanding his resignation, asserting that he held the presidency "arbitrarily."

The whole question hinges on a constitutional provision requiring the National Assembly—to be convened Jan. 2—to elect three Vice-Presidents within 10 days after convening. The first of these Vice-Presidents by law automatically would succeed the President.

There have been no Vice-Presidents in Panama since Dr. de la Guardia took office. Two years ago the Assembly abstained from electing Vice-Presidents, holding that it would be unwise to change horses in midstream during the war.

The Government recently said it was assured by the majority of the 32 members of the Assembly that they would again abstain from such an election to permit the incumbent to retain office until February, 1947.

However 10 of the 32 deputies announced yesterday that they would move for the election of Vice-Presidents and at least five others—four of whom are known to be supporters of Arnulfo Arias—expressed approval of this move. Two more adherents would assure an affirmative vote.

The President, his Cabinet and political advisers were reported considering a decree calling for a constitutent assembly, in order to gain time. This would entail dissolution of the regular assembly and setting up machinery for elections. The Youth Congress opposed this.

Treasury Is Cold to Idea of Lottery To Replace Race Track Lost Revenue

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Reaction to the Government's order closing race tracks has reached the Treasury in the form of renewed proposals for a national lottery, but the Treasury is not interested.

"I guess we've had a hundred ideas presented in all, and some of them are pretty ingenious," a Treasury source said today, "but we don't subscribe to the idea of getting something for nothing."

More than $1,900,000,000 has been wagered on horse racing this year, and persons advocating a lottery pointed out that part of this loose wartime money might be drained off by the Treasury.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau has been urged to appeal to Congress to pass legislation legalizing a nation-wide lottery.

One proposal asserts that "our national debt can be wiped out entirely in a few years with a lottery."

But the Treasury has these principal objections:

1. That the war finance program is conducted on a highly ethical basis with its roots in church, educational and family circles, built on thrift appeal.

2. Serious legal problems would arise because about 26 states prohibit lotteries.

3. Financial value of such a lottery is doubtful because much of the money wagered on games of chance is repeat money and nothing like a billion dollars could be realized.

4. The grief attached to such an undertaking would be tremendous, since some present bondholders might think the lottery plan more attractive, cash in their bonds and play the lottery.

Radio Stars Moving!

It's those lovable funsters, George Burns and Gracie Allen, moving their swell Swan Soap radio show to a *new time!* Tune in Monday night — beginning January 1st—for a delightful, laugh-full evening! (You can hear George and Gracie just *before* the Lux Radio Theater.) Guest star—Charles Boyer! WEEI, 3:30 P. M.—Monday nights.

Rickenbacker Draws Stern War Contrast

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker yesterday accused Allied military commanders of "petty jealousies" and said that after witnessing the sufferings of Americans on fighting fronts he could not "help but marvel at the greed, the selfishness, and the indifference on the home front."

"The fretting over insignificant incidentals, like getting a little more gas, sugar or butter, is hard to understand," the World War I ace told the Alumni Federation of Columbia University.

"Differences over spheres of influence," specifically in Greece, Poland and Italy, were evidences of greed and selfishness among Allied nations, he said, adding:

"We have recently seen examples of petty jealousies among Allied military commanders. Why, only the other day we had to give some of our generals an extra star to balance the decorations of other Allied commanders."

Americans, Captain Rickenbacker said, lack "a fundamental interest and sympathy for the other fellow's welfare" and the instilling of this interest "is something for our institutions of learning to give thought to."

Pan American Airways Plans Commercial Turn

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Pan American World Airways yesterday announced that its trans-Atlantic division would return to commercial operations on Jan. 1, following termination of its contract with the Naval Air Transport Service.

The company announced that its fleet of 42-ton Boeing Clippers would be operated on regular schedule to Europe and Africa, but that priority control would remain with the Navy Department.

U. S. Protest Ready on Nazi War Conduct

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The United States is preparing to protest the shooting of American soldiers captured by the Germans during their forward rush into Belgium.

The State Department is gathering from the War Department evidence which will form the basis of the protest. The information and the warning that German authorities will be held responsible will then be transmitted to Berlin through Swiss diplomats.

But there is little expectation that this gesture will accomplish any positive results. Among military men there is a growing conviction that the German High Command has thrown the so-called rules of war completely out the window.

The evidences are cited to support this conclusion. One is the shooting of prisoners, particularly by leading armored elements under Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt.

The other is the use of a "spy" force, trained saboteurs and assassins dressed as American soldiers and equipped with American munitions.

Clothing Shortage Problem Assigned to Congress Wives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Congressmen's wives whose outside duties were once mainly social are slated to find themselves involved in a national problem—the clothing shortage.

More than a million members of American Federation of Labor women's auxiliaries are being instructed by I. M. Ornburn, Secretary-Treasurer of the Labor Trade Department, not to bother with writing to their Congressmen any more about their clothing troubles but to appeal directly to the Congressmen's wives.

For months now, consumer groups have been writing to their Congressmen, suggesting an investigation to see what additional powers the WPB and OPA need to end the present impractical luxury standards of consumer goods production. A few Congressmen have deplored the situation in public statements but no inquiry has been voted.

Mr. Ornburn is convinced that the lawmakers cannot fully appricate the plight in which the feminine consumers find themselves but their wives will. So he has asked members of 600 local auxiliaries to appeal to the "power behind the throne."

The letters, if written according to Mr. Ornburn's instructions, will describe firsthand the difficulties women have encountered in searching for decent clothing at a moderate price, then recommend three remedies:

That the War Production Board should allocate sufficient textiles for low-priced lines and require manufacturers to set aside a stated percentage of their production for such purpose.

That minimum quality standards be set for each garment to end the output of shoddy products.

That the OPA set strict retail ceiling prices and require that these be shown on a ticket attached to each garment before it leaves the manufacturer.

Partisan Music?

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 29 (AP)—The Army took over the Denver Montgomery Ward & Co. store yesterday—to music.

A woman clerk at the phonograph record counter put "The Army Has Made a Man Out of Me" on her machine and played it over and over.

She said she thought it was "very appropriate."

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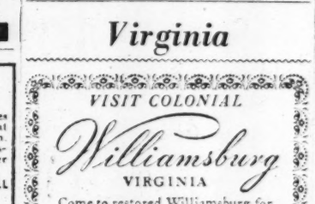

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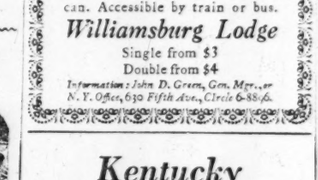

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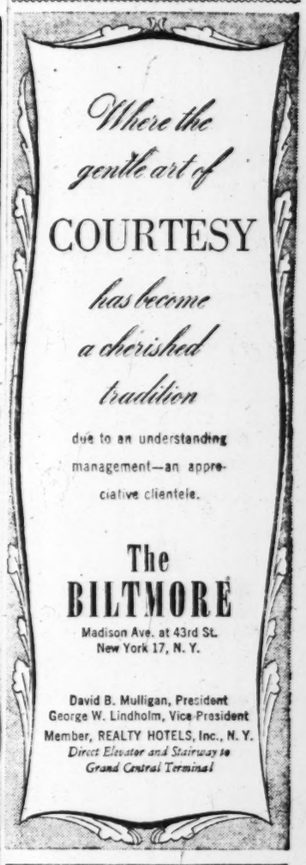

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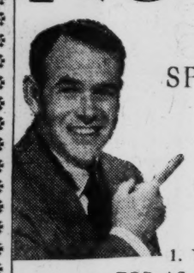

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From My Library Walls

THE NAME of John Hays Hammond recalls to most people a great mining engineer and a dramatic figure in the famous Jameson Raid; but, when I look at an autograph letter hanging upon my library walls, I think of him always as a humanist. I look back upon my many meetings with him as among the greatest privileges of my life. Our acquaintance appeared to be due wholly to chance. We were fellow guests at a dinner, given at the Graduates' Club in New Haven. Mr. Hammond left earlier than I did and, when I went to the check-room for my overcoat, it developed that he had worn away my coat instead of his own. We were both stopping at the old Moseley Hotel, so there was no difficulty in arranging the transfer, but Mr. Hammond's mortification was profound. By way of restitution, I imagine, he invited me to go from New Haven to New York the next morning with him in his private car.

During that trip, I happened to mention my engagement with Mark Twain for luncheon at Delmonico's, and my host surprised me by remarking: "You must forgive me, but I am not one of Mark Twain's admirers." Noting my surprise, he continued: "It so happened that Mark Twain was making a lecture tour of South Africa at the time we were in prison after the Jameson Raid. An enterprising Pretoria newspaper engaged Mark Twain to visit us in jail, and then to give out an interview. Knowing that he was expected to be funny, Mark Twain reported that he was amazed to find conditions as they were in a South African jail; that the food and accommodations were fully equal to the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, and, if John Hays Hammond knew what was good for him, he would ask for a life sentence. Of course, this was intended to be humorous, but a storm of indignation passed over South Africa, and our situation was not improved. Since then I have failed to find anything 'funny' in anything Mark Twain says or does."

Before we separated in New York, I accepted an invitation to have lunch with him at his downtown club the following day, and from that experience the habit formed of lunching with him frequently when in New York. When I demurred one time, fearing lest these luncheons (which were always extended) took more time than he could really spare, he put his hand on my shoulder and said with that expression which so endeared him to his friends: "Don't you realize that you bring something into my life that I could get in no other way? I love books, and my daily life is far removed from any literary contacts."

A hobby which he and I shared was boys, and our conversation frequently turned on that subject. It so happens that, during these past years, an unusually large number of boys have come to me for advice in regard to their life work, an experience which I have cherished and thoroughly enjoyed. Mr. Hammond had naturally had an experience even greater; and I find in my diary certain expressions which he made, during our many meetings, in regard to success in life as applied to young men. I am now quoting some of them by way of preservation.

"The most meritricious standard of success," I once heard him say to a young man he had invited to lunch with us, "is that of wealth. Ask the millionaire if, in acquiring his fortune, he rendered a service to his fellow men; if he is spending it so as to promote the well-being of his community. By his answers, you can estimate the degree of his success."

In conversation one day, I spoke of higher education as being a valuable tool in a man's career. I touched on one of Dr. Hammond's pet hobbies! "Yes," he agreed quietly, "but *only* a tool. In relative importance, I would not attach more than twenty-five per cent to the possession of a higher education. Don't think I am depreciating the great importance of education," he added quickly, "but without character, the monument to success would be as unstable as an edifice where the mortar is deficient in lime."

In spite of Mr. Hammond's earlier statement that he lacked opportunity for literary contacts, he was an exceptionally well-read man. He knew Emerson by heart. "It always annoys me," he remarked one day, "to have anyone talk about good luck or bad luck. You will recognize who said: 'Shallow men believe in luck; strong men believe in cause and effect.' Luck, of course, is to be welcomed, but it is not dependable. I'd call it, in the language of the farmer, the volunteer crop of life. The real crop must be sown and reaped by the sweat of one's brow." Then he chuckled. "Remember the cowboy philosophy? 'Life ain't holdin' a good hand, but playin' a pore hand well.'"

Hammond placed optimism high among the essentials for success. "No great constructive work was ever initiated or carried through by a pessimist," he would say. "A pessimist lacks imagination and vision. Conservatism is all right, but ultra-conservatism is dangerous." He considered a chronic "grouch" fatal to success. "Men with grouches have been proclaiming that the world was going to the 'demnition bowwows' for generations; but it hasn't gone there yet, and it isn't going there. These men get their ideas of life from the croaking of stock gamblers in the canyons of Wall Street. Their outlook on life is circumscribed, their opinions ephemeral. They ought to go out to the top of Pikes Peak, or even the Woolworth Building. Grouches, grievances, resentments, become cumulative burdens, and make a heavy load to bear in addition to the normal burdens of the day."

These comments may seem platitudinous, separated from their context, but they formed only natural parts of the conversations, weeks apart, when I heard them spoken. Hammond was no pedant. His observations came straight from the personal experiences of an adventurous life of real accomplishment.

He was loath to talk about the Jameson Raid, which so nearly cost him his life. History, of course, records it as unfortunate; but, had it been successful, the five participants would have been international heroes, and the effect on the history of the Boer War would have been tremendous.

But Hammond was always ready to talk of his own great hero, Cecil Rhodes, and his citation of the Great Empire Builder serves well to bring my little chronicle to a close. "Conceit," Hammond declared, "is the greatest enemy to success. The truly great man knows how insignificant are his achievements compared with the work before him. He would say, as did Cecil Rhodes on his death bed, a truly great man and one of the most modest I have ever known; 'So little done, so much to do.'"

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

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*From Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, page 390.
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FRANCES EAKINS: *A Portrait by Thomas Eakins*

IN THIS YEAR, the centennial of the birth of Thomas Eakins has been commemorated by many exhibitions of his pictures. Much has been written about this American painter, and he has been assigned to an appropriate niche in the company of the foremost artists of America.

Thomas Eakins portrayed the world which surrounded him, the people whom he knew and loved. His was the naturalistic style. He set down faithfully what his observant eye beheld, making no attempt to adorn or transform, preferring an honest statement of fact. If the subject was plain or undistinguished, he said so; if picturesque enhancements were wanting, he did not provide them. Today Eakins is admired especially for his forthright manner of presentation. He is also held in high regard for evolving a technique that served admirably his manner of expression.

This portrait of Frances Eakins was painted in 1870 or 1871. The artist had just returned from travel and study abroad, and was settling in Philadelphia where he remained for the rest of his life. The forthright, naturalistic presentation is evident here. Eakins, even at this early stage, understood the requirements of significant portraiture, the representation of surface features, and the allusion to qualifications of character. He balanced discreetly the tangible and impalpable traits. In treating the whole, he never lost awareness of the significance of the part.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Letter Written at Twelfth Night

Twelfth Night, 1943

DEAR D. D.:

This is the last day of Christmas. This afternoon we dismantled our tree and set it out in the garden, sprinkled with grain and hung with pieces of suet for the birds. Tonight we burned our greens, the mistletoe from the hall, the "wesselbob" from the front door, and all the sprays and garlands that made the living-room so festive. Now the children are tucked into bed, the fire has settled to a quiet glow, and the house has its everyday look again.

It has been a beautiful Christmas. We began our festivities, as we always do, on St. Nicholas Eve, with the wrapping of gifts for our Canadian families. It seemed strange, not to be doing yours too; posting them in October seems rather unfestive, somehow. But we thought about you, and hoped that you would have a happier Christmas than the last three have been. We sang every day, all the carols and songs we knew, and learned many that we had never sung before, lovely ones from France and Holland, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the other countries where people wouldn't have the heart for singing. And every evening, as we worked at our gift-making, we listened to records. Even the little lad had his favorite music, and listened with great contentment, while he had his rest after lunch, to all the lovely tranquil things like *The Shepherd's Christmas Music*, the Corelli *Christmas Concerto*, and that beautiful little Sciassi *Christmas Symphony* that we told you about when first we discovered it. . . .

We always make a great occasion of Twelfth Night, for we are reluctant to let Christmas slip away, and this time we lingered over each little ritual, to make the end of this especially beautiful Christmas quite perfect. We brought the greens and laid them on the hearth after supper, and lit all the Christmas candles and the bayberry dip that D. made us three years ago, which we always keep just for Twelfth Night. Then we sang our carols for the last time before putting them away for another year. . . .

Looking back over the year, we are reassured to find that all the things that have had the greatest importance to us and to the children are on the credit side of the ledger. We have been happy in ourselves and with each other, and we still believe in all the things that have always seemed to us most worth having. Economically, life is a bit hazardous, but I think we shall manage a necessary minimum of creature comforts, and we are not apprehensive for the future. For the greatest pleasures and satisfactions that we and our bairns have had this year have been what we call "the good old imponderables": just being together, and laughing, and reading books and hearing and making music; enjoying the loveliness of out-of-doors, and the spaciousness of our days in Georgian Bay; loving our friends and sharing their view of life; thinking and speculating and exploring our own minds and each others. But mostly just being together! . . .

Yours aye,

A. D.

—From "'Bequest of Wings'—A Family's Pleasures With Books," by ANNIS DUFF. (New York: Viking. 1944.)

On Forming One's Own Literary Estimate

IT HAS BEEN here stated, or implied, that in no kind of art, least of all in literature, will the mere knowing how a thing is done conduce to an appreciation of that thing or lend itself to the heightening of the effect that the thing was intended to produce. To enjoy literature one must read, and read again, and keep on reading. This does not mean that every masterpiece is fitted to appeal to every kind of man, though doubtless the greater it is the more universal will be its appeal. The only way in which one can ascertain and form one's taste is to read very freely by sample—to *browse*, as it is generally called. . . .

The advantages of "browsing" are twofold—that gained in the process itself and that obtained through reading suggested or guided by it.

In the first place, the browser gains a first-hand knowledge of authors, with the titles and general character of their works. One may discover that Omar Khayyam wrote a book called the *Rubaiyat*, by holding a copy in the hand for a second, without even opening it; a brief glance within will disclose that the work consists of poetry in four-line stanzas. Nor is such knowledge to be sneered at as superficial. It is all that we need to possess about scores of authors. One may never study higher mathematics, but it may be good for him to know that Lagrange was a French writer on analytical mechanics, that Euclid was a Greek geometer and that Hamilton invented quaternions. All this and vastly more may be impressed on the mind by an hour in the mathematical alcove of a library of moderate size. Information of this kind is almost impossible to acquire from lists or from oral statement, whereas a moment's handling of a book in the concrete may fix it in the mind for good and all. This is on the supposition that not a word is read. But in a very brief perusal the reader may get an idea of the author's style, may absorb and appreciate some of his ideas, and may definitely place him in some sort of scheme of literature.

The direct effect of what one may get by this sort of sampling is thus by no means negligible. The indirect effect is even more important; for it may result in the definite formation of literary taste. Taste formed in this way is more characteristic of the individual, and on the whole more valuable, than that which is the result of too much guidance. Taste fixed by someone who tells the reader what he ought to like is not the reader's taste at all but that of his informant. We have, on the whole, too little individual taste and too much tendency toward teaching that one must and should follow the taste of the majority. The student who likes what is trivial and below standard is by no means hopeless. As he grows in knowledge and judgment, as well as in breadth of reading, he may, and probably will, change his mind about many books. If he frankly acknowledges his likes and dislikes there is some hope for him. If he pretends to like that which is good simply because he thinks he ought to like it, he is forming a habit of hypocrisy, which will be good neither for his mind nor his character.

The reader who investigates the field of literature for himself and forms his own estimate will frequently find that he admires that which generations have admired before him. The sensation of pleasure and satisfaction that will result from such a discovery is vastly greater than that of liking a writer whom one has been previously told he ought to like. And if the reader admires one who has not yet found his place in the literary pantheon, then there is equal satisfaction, but of a different kind—that of original discovery.—From "Earmarks of Literature," by ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, Ph. D. (Chicago: McClurg. 1914).

New Snow

The world is suddenly hushed around with white
Holiday silence and the wind is still;
The trees have leaves again, unearthly bright;
Light floods up from the fields themselves to spill
In at our northern windows, and the sky
Is almost sleepy, only half a-glow,
The sun is scattered and the fragments lie
Across these earthly miles of quiet snow.

ALLEN E. WOODALL

No Room in the Inn

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS THE BELOVED STORY of Mary and the Christ-child has been read through the years since that epoch-making journey to Bethlehem, there has been, perhaps, a tinge of impatience or resentment in the reader's thought toward the innkeeper who could find no room for the weary travelers, except in the cattle shed among the lowly beasts.

It is true that his tavern was already filled with other travelers come to pay tribute to Caesar. But he might have had quarters of his own where, had he known of the exigency of the hour, he might well have shared the glory of the ages by a kindly gesture of hospitality. However, we read (Luke 2:7) that Mary, after bringing forth her first-born son, "wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn."

The birth of this human babe, who was to proclaim to a darkened world the enlightening truth about God and man, ushered in the Christian era, an era which quickened the knowledge and worship of the one God and Father of us all.

The year 1866 marked another milestone in the advancement of pure monotheism in the discovery and founding of Christian Science by a spiritually-minded follower of the Christ, Mary Baker Eddy.

Even when she was a small child, taught by deeply religious parents, there was room in her consciousness for the healing truth; and so spiritual did her thought become that in later years, when the revelation of the Christ-idea came to her, she was ready with instant welcome for this holy visitant. She tells us in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 23): "He whom my affections had diligently sought was as the One 'altogether lovely,' as 'the chiefest,' the only, 'among ten thousand.' Soulless famine had fled." And she continues: "Being was beautiful, its substance, cause, and currents were God and His idea. I had touched the hem of Christian Science." Through revelation and demonstration, she discovered that the healing of sin and sickness as Jesus healed them was still a present possibility.

On page 109 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" she writes: "The revelation of Truth in the understanding came to me gradually and apparently through divine power. When a new spiritual idea is borne to earth, the prophetic Scripture of Isaiah is renewedly fulfilled: 'Unto us a child is born, . . . and his name shall be called Wonderful.'"

So, to one who opened the door of her consciousness to the Christ, who welcomed as a sacred guest this "spiritual idea borne to earth," was given the inspiration, yes, the revelation, to bring again to a materially-minded world the glory of a Christ-healing religion, and, as stated by Mrs. Eddy in the Manual of The Mother Church (p. 17), "To organize a church designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing." That she was successful in her life-purpose is testified to by countless numbers throughout the world. They, too, have seen the day star which has led them to the radiance and glory of a new world of hope, joy, and freedom.

However, again as in old Judea, there are those who do not know the joy and blessedness that could be theirs if they would but make room for the Christ in their lives. The spiritual demands of this new-old religion challenge material beliefs and worldly ambitions, and call for more sacrifice of self than many are willing to make. So, like the innkeeper of long ago, some there are who conclude that there is "no room" for the Christ, no time to give for the unfolding of the Science of being.

To those who have welcomed this Christ-idea have come countless joys and blessings. They have received manifold gifts of health, joy, supply, inspiration, and vision as they have gained the understanding of the Christ, Truth, as revealed in Christian Science. Those who know its blessings gratefully join the heavenly chorus (Luke 2:14), "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Morning

In the mist,
In the morning
Early,
Down the lane
I walked
Quietly;
And I saw
The colt
And the calf
Come close
To the fence.
In all this world
There could be
No friendlier sign
Than this
For me.
When other friendships
End,
One's heart
Is not quite lost
If the colt
And the calf
Attend.

JANET MCCORMICK-GOODHART

Intet rum i herberget

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

NÅR DEN kjente og kjære beretning om Maria og Kristus-barnet er blitt lest ned igjennem årene siden Marias epokegjørende reise til Betlehem, har det kanskje i leserens tanke meldt sig et tilløp til utålmodighet eller vrede overfor herbergets eier som ikke kunde finne noget rum for de trette reisende undtagen i fjøset blandt de umelende dyr.

Det er nok så at hans vertshus allerede var fullt av andre reisende som hadde fulgt keiserens bud. Men han kunde jo ha hatt sine egne private rum hvor han godt kunde ha vist litt vennlig gjestfrihet og derved fått del i århundrenes ære og herlighet, hvis han hadde visst hvad stunden innebar. Men vi leser (Lukas 2:7) at Maria efter å ha bragt sin førstefødte sønn til verden, "svøpte ham og la ham i en krybbe, fordi det ikke var rum for dem i herberget."

Fødselen av dette barn som for en formørket verden skulde forkynne den lysbringende sannhet om Gud og mennesket, innledet den kristne ære, en ære som fremmet kunnskapen om og tilbedelsen av alle menneskers ene og eneste Gud og Fader.

Året 1866 betegnet en ny milepel i utbredelsen av den rene monoteisme i og med opdagelsen og grunnleggelsen av Kristen Videnskap av en åndeligsinnet Kristi efterfølger, Mary Baker Eddy.

Selv mens hun var et lite barn, undervist av dypt religiøse foreldre, var der rum i hennes bevissthet for den helbredende sannhet; og så åndelig blev hennes tanke at hun i senere år, da åpenbarelsen av Kristus-idéen kom til henne, var rede til øieblikkelig å ta imot denne hellige gjest. Hun forteller oss i "Tilbakeblikk og innblikk" (s. 23): "Han hvem mine lengsler flittig hadde søkt, var som den Ene ved hvem alt 'er liflighet', som er 'utmerket', den eneste, 'fremfor ti tusen'. Sjellös hungersnød var flyktet." Og hun fortsetter: "Tilværelsen var skjønn, dens substans, årsak og strømninger var Gud og Hans idé. Jeg hadde rørt ved sømmen av Kristen Videnskaps klædebon." Gjennem åpenbaring og demonstrasjon opdaget hun at helbredelsen av synd og sykdom som Jesus helbredet dem, fremdeles var en nærværende mulighet.

På side 109 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften] skriver hun: "Apenbaringen av Sannheten i min forståelse kom til mig gradvis og ojensynlig gjennem guddommelig makt. Når en ny åndelig idé blir båret til jorden, opfylles på ny Esaias' profetiske ord: 'Et barn er oss født, . . . og han kalles under'."

Således fikk en kvinne som åpnet sin bevissthets dør for Kristus og hilste denne "åndelige idé" som var blitt "båret til jorden", velkommen som en hellig gjest, den inspirasjon, ja åpenbaring, som satte henne i stand til på ny å bringe til en materielt-sinnet verden den herlighet som følger med en Kristus-helbredelsens religion, og til, som Mrs. Eddy erklærer i *Manual of The Mother Church* [Moderkirkens håndbok, s. 17], "å grunne en kirke som var bestemt til å ihukomme vår Mesters ord og gjerninger, og som skulde gjeninnføre den oprinnelige kristendom og dens tapte element, helbredelse." At hennes livs forsett virkelig blev opfylt, bevidnes av utallige mennesker over hele verden. Disse har også sett den morgenstjerne som har ført dem til en ny verdens stråleglans og herlighet, en verden av håp, glede og frihet.

Som i det gamle Judea finnes det imidlertid også her og nu mennesker som ikke vet hvilken glede og lykke de kunde få del i, hvis de bare vilde gi rum for Kristus i sitt liv. Denne nye og dog gamle religions åndelige krav utfordrer de materielle forestillinger og verdslig ærgjerrighet, og forlanger en større opofrelse av ens eget selv enn mange er villige til. Likesom eieren av herberget for århundrer siden er det nogen som mener at "det ikke [er] rum" for Kristus, ikke nogen tid å avse til utfoldelsen av tilværelsens Videnskap.

De som har gitt rum for denne Kristus-idé, har fått del i utallige gleder og velsignelser. De har mottatt mangfoldige gaver som sundhet, glede, underhold, inspirasjon og åpenbaring efter som de har nådd frem til forståelsen av Kristus, Sannheten, som den er åpenbaret i Kristen Videnskap. De som vet hvilke velsignelser den bringer, istemmer takknemlig den himmelske lovsang (Lukas 2:14): "Ære være Gud i det høieste, og fred på jorden, i mennesker hans velbehag!"

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Once the End of the World

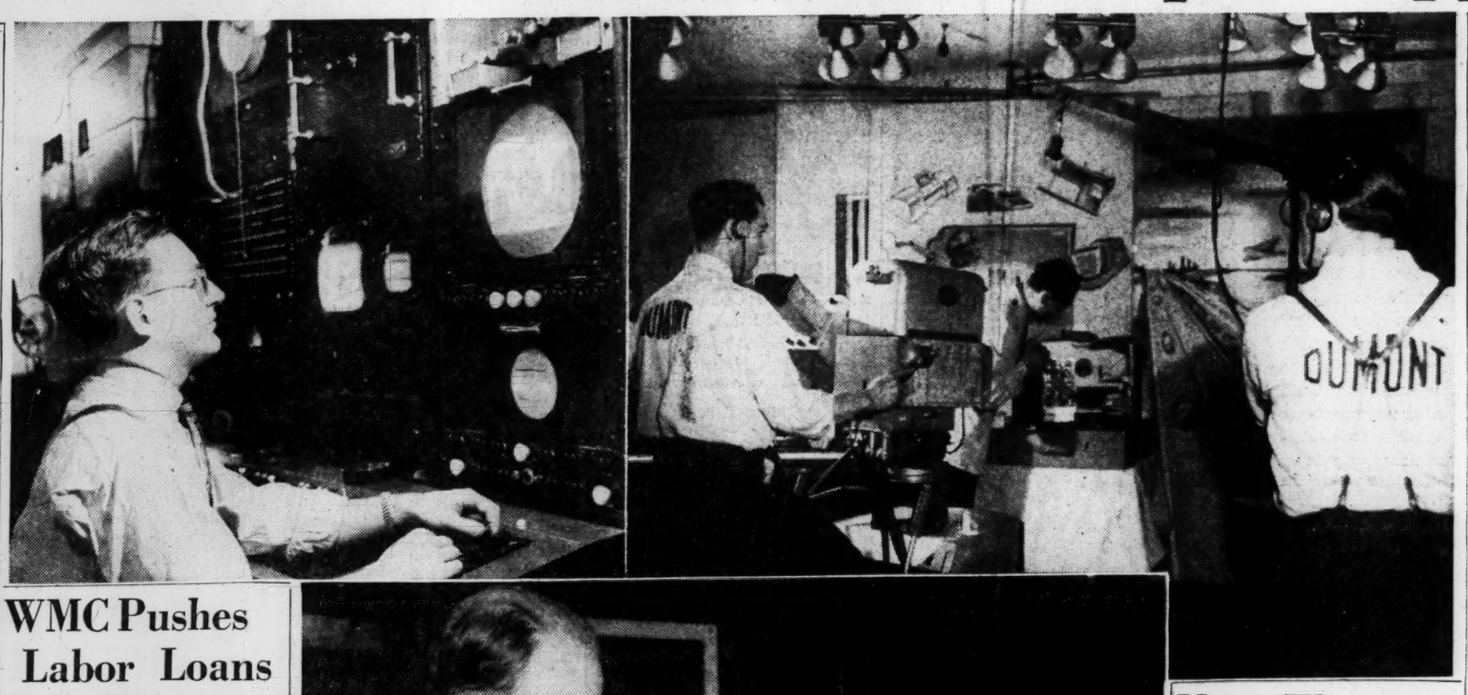
FOR CENTURIES the British Isles were considered to be the end of the world, that is, the end of an ancient or medieval world whose center was somewhere in the Mediterranean basin—in Greece or Egypt or at Constantinople or Rome. The civilized people of the warm Mediterranean countries, if they happened to know that the British Isles existed at all, thought of their barbarian inhabitants as living near Ultima Thulé—Farthest North—among volcanoes, icebergs, and the mouths of Hell.

When one looks at a map or globe of today there seems to be at least some justification for those old ideas. The islands do lie between the same latitudes as the bleak coast of Labrador and the subarctic Kamchatka Peninsula. Yet in the North Atlantic, as in the North Pacific, persistent ocean currents and winds make the eastern margins very much warmer than the western. The British Isles have much the same moist, temperate climate as the Pacific coast of North America between northern California and Alaska. They never become yellow and brown with winter as do regions much farther south elsewhere, for frost and snow seldom last for long, and abundant, intermittent rains make much of the landscape green and parklike all year round. . . .

There is little that is violently dramatic in the appearance of the British Isles. Most of England is less than four hundred feet above sea level and the hills seldom rise above a thousand feet except in the west (Cornwall and Wales), or in the central spine of the island which reaches down from mountainous Scotland. The highest mountain in England and Wales is Snowdon (3,560 feet), and Scotland's moor-topped mountains seldom rise above four thousand feet or Ireland's above three thousand. The endlessly varied contours of these islands are for the most part gentle and rounded, worn smooth by time. Nature rouses the emotions only by the thunder of the seas along the coasts, the eerie emptiness of the water-soaked, infertile moors, and the uninterrupted areas of low, but veritable, mountains in Wales and Scotland and Ireland. . . .

England, where most of the population is concentrated, is a small region, a sort of triangle whose base, close to the Continent, is about three hundred miles long and whose sides, reaching up to Scotland, are about fifty miles longer. The total area is approximately that of Illinois. No part of these islands can be very far from the sea, and their natural center, London, can be reached from almost any point within a day by train, or in two or three hours by air.—From "The Making of Modern Britain—A Short History," by JOHN BARTLET BREBNER AND ALLAN NEVINS. (New York: Norton. 1943.)

Thrill of 'on-the-Scene' Action Enhances Popular Appeal of Television



Wide World; Austin C. Lescarboura

Engineers Develop Television Apparatus for Elaborate Programs

Upper left: Control-room operator monitoring the televised image shown on the cathode ray tube. Programs originating at the National Broadcasting Company in New York are now being telecast to Philadelphia and Schenectady, N. Y. Upper right: Industrial designer Peter Muller-Munk appears with a model of a ship's cabin before the television camera. Bottom: Anticipating the public's desire for still larger screen images, particularly for the entertainment of a large group and for the reproduction of more elaborate television programs, engineers of the Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories at Passaic, N. J., have developed and placed in regular production the Du Mont 20-inch teletron or cathode-ray television tube shown here. Television has made rapid gains in the last few years.

French Aim: Link Between Large Powers

Political moves planned to develop key position between the Soviet and England and U. S.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One new and important element in international politics is the ever-growing activity of French diplomacy.

Appointment of a "diplomatic observer" to the Polish Committee in Lublin can be considered as a sequel to the Franco-Russian pact and as a friendly but noncommittal gesture toward the new ally.

At the same time, the French are wooing the small European nations, they are negotiating an alliance treaty with Great Britain; they have established new diplomatic contacts with the Vatican and they are said to be on the point of exchanging ambassadors with liberated Italy.

The French Government has not given in to popular pressure and has refrained from snubbing Generalissimo Francisco Franco. Official relations between de Gaulle-France and Franco-Spain are at least correct.

All these diplomatic moves of France are aimed at staging a comeback as an important power on the world political scene. A German breakdown will leave France as a great European continental power and the French leaders are anxious to use this position and to occupy a key position between the powerful Anglo-Saxon block in the West and the Russian colossus in the East.

Soviet Treaty Important

The new alliance treaty with Soviet Russia has been the first important diplomatic achievement of the new French regime and has greatly bolstered its position in foreign as well as in domestic politics. However, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, in his speech of Dec. 21 before the Consultative Assembly, subtly made it clear that the new link with Russia will not prevent the French Government from seeking other alliances elsewhere.

The Russian treaty, in the eyes of the French, is mainly a one-purpose alliance, aimed at beating Germany and at holding down this dangerous neighbor indefinitely. "This pact," General de Gaulle declared, "is a categorical imperative of geography, of experience and of common sense."

While highly praising Russian leadership and Russian military and industrial achievements, the French leader stressed the necessity of concluding a similar alliance with Great Britain.

Outlook for Treaty

However, according to latest reports from Paris, conclusion of a Franco-British alliance treaty does not appear to be imminent. Today, Great Britain and France may agree more easily on questions of European politics than they did in the period between the two world wars. Both are vitally interested in preventing Germany from staging a new world war. But in colonial matters, they still fail to see eye to eye on many points. Agreements on African, Far Eastern and especially on Middle Eastern politics have still to be ironed out.

Colonial problems are the main obstacle to the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between France and liberated Italy. Both countries are still at war officially. But General de Gaulle and his Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, as well as Premier Ivanoe Bonomi and his new Minister of Foreign Affairs Alcide de Gasperi have expressed the desire to end the tension existing between the two countries.

French resentment on Italian aggression in 1940 is still alive, but it could be overcome if Italy would agree to settle her colonial disagreements with France and especially the problem of the Italian minority in Tunisia.

However, to consent to make over more than 100,000 Italians into French is a stronger pill than the weak Italian government can get its public opinion to swallow.

Vatican Policy

The new change in Vatican policy toward the new French regime is also likely to affect Franco-Italian relations favorably. The Vatican is very anxious to establish and to develop friendly contact between the two largest Roman Catholic nations in Europe.

The political influence of the Roman Catholic Church may also have contributed to ease the tension between General de Gaulle and the Franco regime in Spain which reached a critical stage some weeks ago.

Despite opposition on part of the French Resistance, the de Gaulle Government has in a friendly but definite manner curbed Spanish Republican activities in France.

Moreover, de facto diplomatic relations have been established between the two countries and commercial inter-exchanges have been developed. The new French regime has no love for General Franco and his followers who had been very friendly toward Vichy, but the French government apparently considers correct relations with Spain as an asset in France's diplomatic game.

Attitude of U. S.

Owing to the United States' policy toward General de Gaulle and the Fighting French movement, the traditional friendship between America and France is still far from re-established.

The new French Ambassador to the United States, Henri Bonnet, has now arrived in this country. Paris hopes that he will succeed in clarifying United States' attitude toward new France and that he will obtain American agreement for French participation in international councils on an equal basis.

WMC Pushes Labor Loans To War Jobs

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP) — The War Manpower Commission would like less essential firms all over the nation to lend workers for critical war programs.

A proposal to extend the plan, already in effect in a few areas, was ready for a WMC regional directors meeting in Washington today.

The session resulted from an Office of War Mobilization directive last week end that WMC take steps to tighten employment ceilings for less essential businesses. To give the measure "teeth," the War Production Board was authorized to invoke restrictions—including the withholding of materials and other operation essentials—in cases where voluntary co-operation is not forthcoming.

Loans of workers would be on a so-called negotiated basis, but with a possible WPB crackdown in the background to bring "recalcitrant" firms in line.

The program provides for a survey of less essential companies in individual communities to determine which have workers who could be used to advantage on war jobs.

Selected firms would then be asked to lend—for as long as the need continues—specific workers whose skills are needed for munitions projects. Thus it would not be simply a matter of bringing a labor force under an employment ceiling, but of giving up men qualified for certain jobs.

In cases of co-operation, employment ceilings of less essential firms would be raised, permitting hiring of additional women to compensate for men lost.

Where participation is not voluntary, ceilings would be lowered to force transfer of labor. WPB sanctions would follow if rolls were not reduced.

Poll Shows Crosby '44 Box Office Star

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Dec. 29 (AP)—Bing Crosby is the boy who made the box office cash registers in movie theaters jingle the most during 1944.

The Motion Picture Herald, announcing results of its annual nation-wide poll of movie exhibitors, said Bing's pictures sold the most theater tickets and that a single picture, "Going My Way," was responsible for moving him to the top. Last year he was fourth.

Gary Cooper was second among the 10 box office leaders and Bob Hope was third.

The others, in order, were Betty Grable, who was first last year; Spencer Tracy, Greer Garson, Humphrey Bogart, Abbott and Costello, Cary Grant, and Bette Davis.

Nazi Threats Put Curb On Paris Purge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—German threat of retaliation for the execution of French traitors who collaborated with the Nazis has further complicated one of the most controversial issues in French politics. Information reaching here from Paris makes it clear that Nazi threats to kill deported members of Gaullist families will not stop the French authorities from going on with the punishment of arrested collaborationists. The first test case will probably be the trial of Gen. Henri Fernand Dentz who helped the Germans in Syria and who was rewarded with a special letter from Hitler.

The purge question is also the most hotly-discussed topic in the Consultative Assembly, now sitting in Paris, where the French Government was violently criticized by Resistance delegates. They reproached the government, and especially Minister of Justice François de Menthon, with not speeding up trials against the traitors and with hesitating to punish influential collaborationists. On the other hand, summary executions carried out by the French Forces of the Interior in provincial centers have caused discontent among "moderate" Frenchmen who want "justice" and not "revenge" to be dealt out.

The number of French traitors actually shot since liberation day is unknown. The "revolutionary courts," set up by the Resistance movement in the provinces, have probably sentenced and executed several hundreds of local "collaborationists." Many of the traitors had an orderly trial. But others were summarily executed. Personal vengeance had its word and there have even been cases of lynch justice as, for instance, in Haute Savoie where Colonel Lelong, deputy commander of the Vichy Militia, and Pierre Marion, Vichy Prefect of the Region, were killed by a "patriotic" mob.

Today there are still more than 100,000 suspects held in French prisons and concentration camps. The Government has promised that punishment will be meted out within six months and has urged the judiciary to work with high speed. Two hundred and forty-five "special courts" have been established all over the country and 100 commissioners of the Government have been assigned to these courts.

However, the Provisional Government wants all rights of the defense to be safeguarded by the republican justice. It appears also that Gen. Charles de Gaulle during his visit in Washington promised that no "revolutionary justice" would be dealt out, but the normal legal procedures would be preserved.

As most of the leading "collaborationists" who are fighting for their lives are defended by high-class lawyers or are themselves experienced lawyers, investigation and trial of the "big shots" among the traitors is lengthy while simple Vichy militiamen, who were captured fighting against the patriots, are speedily "liquidated." The apparent lengthiness of procedure against outstanding traitors raises the ire of the French patriots who more than once have taken justice into their own hands.

Strong pressure on part of the Resistance groups has now induced the French Minister of Justice to make a new attempt to speed up the "purge." The ordinance of Nov. 29, 1944 contains new instructions for the "special courts." The ordinance sets up a new code to deal with political and economic treason and shortens considerably delays in the execution of sentences pronounced by the courts. Appeals against sentences of the "special courts" will now be decided within three days and will be admitted only if "essential rights of the defense have been violated." Convicted "collaborationists" will be denied the opportunity to escape punishment by using their knowledge of legal procedures.

It remains to be seen whether these new measures on part of the French authorities will give satisfaction to French left wing groups and Resistance organizations, who want "new heads to fall." The greatest obstacle to an accord between the radical groups and the French government is that some Resistance leaders want to punish not only proved facts of collaboration with the enemy but also a general attitude favoring fascism in France. They fear that otherwise cautious traitors who acted behind the scene might escape the net of republican justice and form later the nucleus of political and economic reaction in France.

'Visual Immediacy' Gives Audiences 'Fast' Program

Television holds personal impact of bringing world events visually into the home—New media declared consummation of all dramatic arts and recording of motion and sound—Huge advertising outlet.

By Albert D. Hughes

Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Television will contain all the personal impact of seeing a ship launching—a property that will cause its popular appeal to outdo that of any other medium of entertainment, speakers at a "talent panel" here recently told those who attended the first annual session of the Television Broadcasters Association.

The sense of being "personally there" at whatever events television cameras choose to pick up will be its outstanding contribution to spoken and visual means of information, artists and producers, some of whom have already worked the new medium, said. The panel was directed by William Morris, head of the notable talent-booking agency of the same name.

In a prepared address before the panel discussions began Mr. Morris indicated television's inclusive nature when he declared that it is the "consummation of all the dramatic arts—dance, drama, music and the recording of motion and sound."

Demand for Entertainment

"At no time has entertainment held the interest that it does today," Mr. Morris said. He pointed out that the ancient arts were never daily fare, but that motion pictures attracted 19,000,000 people daily, and the radio, 50,000,000 listeners. What would be the bounds of the new art? he asked.

Hope Bunin, puppeteer, who followed Mr. Morris, said that "no happier medium existed between puppets and the audience than in television." She predicted that not only would string-operated puppets be employed but also hand-shadow, and cut-out types would be used.

An inevitable use of the puppeteers' art would be the use of familiar trade-marks, Miss Bunin said. She foresaw the "Old Dutch Lady" perennially chasing dirt, the spear-pointed figures of the Wrigley's gum men, or the blue horse of Elizabeth Arden, performing a visual chore over the television camera.

Results of Survey

A number of "do's and don'ts" were listed by Richard Mandel, advertising counsel and independent consultant, who presented the results of a 25-day survey of television-set owners' likes and dislikes in the New York area.

Among the "positive" preferences of viewers were: drama, up-to-date motion pictures, cartoons, "name" artists, contrasty backgrounds, easy-to-read titles, visual identification of performers before their acts, close-ups; also close-ups of dancers' legs, larger television screens, sports of all kinds, close-ups of celebrities, fashion shows, the weather and time.

Active "dislikes" of the New York television viewers included: "muddy" maps, long shots, performers lacking good technique, old films, including "westerns," static talking shows, especially pick-ups of speakers from conventions, "border line" humor, too much time between long shots and close-ups.

Need for Performers

Jessica Dragonette of the radio, who has recently concluded an air series with the Du Mont television station, WABD, in New York, pointed out television's need for performers when she emphasized that there were groups of approximately 300 people each in the manufacturers' and advertising agency in adjoining rooms, where as the talent panel numbered approximately 50 persons.

Singers should find television a fortunate medium, Miss Dragonette said, but she warned that the viewer's eye is easily bored. A singer, therefore, she believed, must have resources—what she termed an "alive interior"—and must have the ability to sense what will go in the home at the receiving end.

One must be able to sing colorfully, she explained, without projection, by which she meant the lack of exaggerated facial expressions in singing. Miss Dragonette thought that the song literature of the world would be available before the television camera. Finally, Miss Dragonette said that she believed that television would eventually be able to make grand opera "believable and effective."

Rehearsals Required

Larry Brooks, who has the part of Edward Grieg in the operetta, "Song of Norway," was another singer-actor with television experience. He told how the National Broadcasting Company invited him and a group to do some scenes from "Pagliacci." He emphasized that the group rehearsed for an entire afternoon to produce eight minutes of opera air-time.

Television, Mr. Brooks declared, speaking from a professional's point of view, demands the necessity of a perfect performance on the "first take." This means rehearsal, rehearsal, and more rehearsal, he said.

Freda Altman, Broadway actress, verified many of Mr. Brooks' reactions, and added that "actors in television are pioneers." She performed in a series of five plays which were produced by General Electric's television station in Schenectady, N. Y. One of these included a 75-minute version of "Another Language." One of the most difficult things for an actress in this new medium, she added, was to accustom himself to one minute intermissions between scenes, including makeup changes, as compared with the five or 10 minutes usually allowed in the theater between scenes.

'Stage Presence' Helpful

Selma Lee, a talent booker, said that stage actors would be the best equipped for television inasmuch as their art was a combination of all the qualities demanded before the camera, and summed up in the phrase, "stage presence." She warned the acting profession, however, that television viewers had "no balcony seats, they were all orchestra seats."

Vaudeville, Miss Lee predicted, will come back in all its glory. She believed this was so because variety actors all seemed to be popular before the television cameras.

Leo Hurwitz, director of television for the Columbia Broadcasting System, said that television entertainment will grow out of the peculiar nature of the art itself. He emphasized that it will "fit into nobody's movie or theater formula."

After declaring that television's current status is the same as that of the pioneer movies. Mr. Hurwitz enumerated two prime qualities which television has that will make it outstanding over other media. These were "visual immediacy," which he defined as instantaneous contact between the performer and audience, and "photographic fluidity," which he outlined as continuousness of performance.

Mr. Hurwitz said that in his opinion television would supplement but not supplant any known media.

French Seek Lend-Lease and Ships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 — Imports, shipping space to carry them, and a Lend-Lease agreement are the prizes Jean Monnet, French economic envoy now in Washington, hopes to win in conversations he is now carrying on with American officials.

Whether or not the imports, mostly of raw materials for fabrication in French plants and destined for French civilians, and used by American, British, and French troops will be financed under Lend-Lease, or through cash or credits, has yet to be determined.

M. Monnet hopes to get shipping tonnage rights to permit imports amounting roughly to 20 per cent of prewar volume for the first half of the new year.

The major problem in these negotiations is not method of payment (which can be arranged) or items to be imported (which are already known) but ability to get shipping space for these imports.

Adds to Present Load

Decision to fight two major wars at the same time on opposite sides of the earth, the fiercely fought West Front stalemate which is so costly in materials as well as men, relief requirements for liberated peoples, are greater than even America's phenomenal shipbuilding industry can meet. France's request for ships to carry raw materials to French factories falls on top of an already overburdened American shipping.

A re-examination of the entire shipping situation is now in progress. Britain's Richard Law is here working on the problem among other things. M. Monnet's objective is to plead successfully the rightness of France's needs not as a rehabilitation measure for France but as a military necessity of the Allied troops.

France can make a positive contribution to the Allied war effort, M. Monnet emphasized in his conference with the press. It now has the facilities. Harbor and communications have been generally reopened. Marseille, Havre, Cherbourg, Sete, Toulon and other channel ports have been opened to traffic. Bordeaux, La Palaise, St. Nazaire are still occupied. It has communications at least partially re-established.

From 11,000 miles of track open Sept. 30 it now has 23,000 miles open out of 30,000. It has 6,000 locomotives as compared with 3,000 as of that date. It has 150,000 freight cars in service. Through half of its rail facilities are devoted to war needs the remainder can be used for civilian activity. It also has the plants. M. Monnet estimates that 80 per cent of French industrial plants are in good shape. Many of them though are closed because of lack of raw materials and fuel.

Manpower for Factories

France also has the manpower to operate these factories, M. Monnet indicated. In the Paris district alone there are 400,000 unemployed and well over 1,000,000 throughout the country.

M. Monnet said that in asking for only 20 per cent of total 1938 imports France was scaling its request not to French needs but to what it is felt military leaders will permit. The 20 per cent figure is an over-all one, with individual items running well above or below it.

For example, it is asking for 60 per cent of prewar textile raw material imports, primarily cotton, because of the civilian and military need for textiles and because it has the facilities for production.

Except for certain Army imports of food into the south of France, M. Monnet is asking for only small food imports in the field of fats and oils.

The bulk of the French import program lies in machinery, paper and pulp, wool, leather, metals, chemicals, and, as mentioned, cotton.

Since much if not all of these imports — assuming the United States agrees to allot shipping tonnage for them—are directly or indirectly connected with the Allies' joint war effort, there is a strong basis for considering them as lend-leasable goods, which it is apparently M. Monnet's task to do.

Snails-Crabs Food Of Naval Castaways

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 29 (AP)—A Navy flying officer and an enlisted man are back at Boca Raton Auxiliary Air Base today after living for five and a half days on snails, land crabs, and rainwater on an uninhabited Florida key 85 miles west of here.

Ensign Harold B. Garretson, of Waterloo, Iowa, and Aviation Ordnance Man Third Class John P. Curran, Jr., of Longmont, Colo., told how they managed to climb aboard a small raft after their Navy patrol plane was forced down in the Gulf Stream at 1 a. m., Dec. 20. A day later they landed on the barren island.

With their one remaining dry match they succeeded in lighting a fire, over which they cooked crabs, snails, and a small octopus which Ensign Garretson trapped among the rocks.

They lost a pound a day in weight before a Coast Guard boat rescued them.

Hungary: The Clouds Part

The World, Briefly . . . . . *By Josephine Ripley*

Hungary appears to be next in line to join the Allied fold of liberated nations.

Soviet troops have the Capital encircled and are fighting in its streets.

A provisional Hungarian Government stands ready to take over. Its formation and membership were announced by Moscow on Dec. 24. Its Premier, Col. Gen. Bela Miklos, is a former commander of the Hungarian First Army. It is considered by competent observers to be politically well balanced.

Hungarians, on the whole, are less pro-Nazi than anti-Communist. Hungary has made two unsuccessful efforts to wriggle free from the Nazi grasp.

Twice Thwarted

The first was thwarted by German occupation of the country in March, 1944. The second—Admiral Nicholas Horthy's appeal to the Allies on Oct. 16 for an armistice—was foiled by typical Nazi measures.

The Hungarian Regent was forced to revoke his armistice proclamation and nothing has been heard from him since. It is presumed he promptly was whisked off to prison.

A puppet regime was set up under the Hungarian Nazi Ferenc Szalasy, leader of the fascist Arrow Cross organization.

Hungarians, weary of the Nazis and war, did not submit to the change docilely, however. Guns blazed in Budapest as rebellious army units fought it out against the fascist Arrow Cross and German SS troops.

Allies Unable to Help

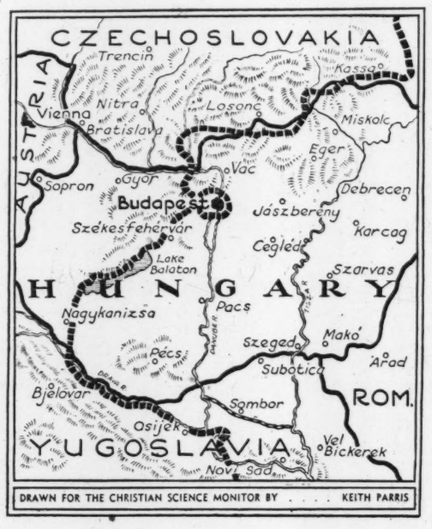
The rebellious element was enthusiastically applauded by the Allies, who unfortunately could do little to lend it practical assistance. Hungarians on the Russian side appealed for army desertions over the line to the Red Army.

But the strength of the Nazi strangle hold, plus Hungarian fear of a Communist revolution such as that which took place in Hungary after the last world war, put out the fire of open rebellion.

Meanwhile, Russian troops steadily were closing in around the Capital. Rumors trickling through to neutral countries last month said that Budapest was in political and economic turmoil.

Food Scarce in Budapest

The Szalasy Government is reported to have quit Budapest, where food supplies were described as scarce and the railway system disrupted by a strike.



Little is known, however, of the actual situation or the political temper of the people as a whole. While many undoubtedly will welcome liberation, it is equally certain that they may have some traditional forebodings of Russian dominance.

Possibly the temperate make-up of the provisional Hungarian Cabinet was designed to quiet those fears. Whether it will succeed, or even be accepted, will not be known until liberation becomes an accomplished fact. The war has proved so far that the political course of liberated nations is hard to predict.

Radio Gets Electronic Fingers To Control Far-Distant Objects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Radio, in meeting the challenges of war, performed services in 1944 believed impossible in 1940, Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, said today in a year-end statement reviewing the progress of radio. He said that natural science has given radio electronic fingers with a sense of touch, thereby opening a new era in communications—the era of control at a distance.

"Television enables us to see action at a distance," General Sarnoff explained. "After the war, by use of television techniques, we shall be able to reach out and operate many of these actions that we see. . . .

"Man has long dreamed of using radio to start, steer, control, and operate aircraft, tanks, torpedoes, automobiles, boats, and other objects. With uncanny manipulation of electronics, wartime research has made some of these dreams come true. Man has achieved radio control over wheels, rudders, wings, and guns. Rockets no longer move only as phantoms of imagination."

Radio-Electronic Devices

At present, General Sarnoff disclosed, hundreds of radio-electronic devices are used in industry, and many more will be available in the postwar period. He said they regulate the speed of machinery, measure the velocity of projectiles, level elevators, analyze and match colors, sort products, control lighting, cause heat, hold materials in exact position during manufacturing processes, and skillfully perform a long list of other tasks.

Asserting that the year 1944 will be remembered in the annals of radio as one in which "much of future research and engineering was moved into the present," he added: "It was the year in which [natural] science—perverted for destruction by the enemy—was turned against those who used it for ruthless aggression."

General Sarnoff also said:

"Today, only mention can be made of the magic term radar. It is, however, only one of the great wartime developments of [natural] science. When we see radio-photos in the news of Japanese battleships afire from stem to stern under direct hits by 1,000-pound bombs, we may wonder what part radio had in the triumph."

Armed Forces Supplied

Outstanding developments in RCA laboratories during 1944 were devices for the armed services, General Sarnoff reported, saying, "There are a number of developments, however, not on the secret list."

He described, for example, a 300-megacycle television transmitter which, he said, is the first of its kind developed to use five kilowatts of power for television broadcasting.

The full use of the new transmitter, General Sarnoff explained, must await the end of the war. He said that engineers are studying the transmitter's performance and perfecting it for the future, with field tests scheduled early in 1945 in the New York area.

As a result of radio-facsimile development, RCA research natural scientists were disclosed to have built a duplicator for making copies of letters, documents, drawings, and pictures. The new apparatus, which may be used to supplement photostat or blueprint machines, can be operated by non-skilled personnel.

Also disclosed was that the RAC electron microscope is winning new acclaim for its applications in wartime natural science and industry, opening vast new fields of knowledge and exploration in the submicroscopic world.

Wednesday Page
Fashion—Home Decoration

Today's Woman

Tuesday—Friday
Food—Women's Features

Mrs. Longone Interprets Operas And Develops Opera-Goers

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Pleasure and satisfaction in what she is doing is without doubt the secret of Carol Longone's delightful Operalogues. Or perhaps it is that she is full of life and loves it—full of fun, and shares it—and one of the strictest kind of hard workers, and doesn't mind it. Any of these qualities could go to achieve the success of these pleasant Wednesday mornings with the operas in the rose-decked cottage at Hampshire House during the music season. But it is that happy combination of them all that makes her Operalogue programs outstanding.

To be quite candid, I couldn't bring myself to listen to one of these programs for the longest time. Opera bored me—or so I had always thought. Foreign languages were baffling, performers took forever to sing themselves out of their difficulties, uncomfortable little grassy mounds never seemed adequate to the size of the singers. If I could have the music without the paraphernalia. . . .

Informality Pleases

Then came another invitation from Carol Longone. "Turandot" was programmed, and I went. Her charming informality was a mighty relief from the stilted, overwhelming sense I believe I had always associated with grand opera. It was as if she were telling us a lively story, and in a few moments we had "Turandot" almost at our finger tips, even to the sounding of the final "t." Sometimes she played the themes, or again, in an aside, told us just what was afoot. When she had completely enthralled us all, and we could see the stately Manchu princess in her bobbing headdress and embroidered robes bewildering the poor young prince with her riddles, Mrs. Longone presented the three outstanding artists of the occasion, who interpreted the main arias and duets, and brought us all upstanding with applause. As Walter Kramer, the composer, expressed his feeling after having heard his first Operalogue, "Seated at the piano, you create for your listeners the atmosphere of the opera house, and with great deftness and penetrating charm make ardent fans of all who come." That was exactly my experience.

Thorough Knowledge

"I don't know how much I am doing for the New York women who come to my Operalogues, but I know I am collecting a good operatic education for myself," Mrs. Longone said, as we talked in her high-perched studio overlooking Central Park on a misty day. Her clear blue eyes and lovely appearance impressed one every moment with what a portrait she would make. "When I first came to New York to live as a professional accompanist, I knew only one opera—'Madame Butterfly.' Later I was married to Paul Longone and went to Naples to live, and how surprised he was to discover that I knew no others! None of the great French or German, Russian, or even Italian operas. Now," she added with a twinkle in her eye, "I know at least 60 operas—and intimately.

"In Naples I met all the top musicians, as Mr. Longone served as manager for many of them; and I played accompaniments professionally for such artists as Rosa Raisa, Edith Mason, Titta Ruffo, Beniamino Gigli, and many others. This Italian sojourn proved an invaluable association for me, and based my interest in opera; for I had never been an opera person, but always a pianist. Even today my teaching of the piano constitutes the backlog of my activities.

Opera in Naples

"However, no one could live in Naples and not become aware of opera. There was second, third, and even fourth-class opera, as well as first, but always the music was played authentically. It is to Maestro Giorgio Polacco and other prominent conductors that I owe my authority in presenting and playing these opera scores around which has grown up such rich tradition. I think he paid me one of the finest compliments I have ever received when I learned 'Manon Lescaut' in a week. But then he always maintained young American musicians learn opera quickly."

Mrs. Longone's Operalogues began very naturally, she said. Nancy Ceribelli, an American friend who also married an Italian, asked her one day if she could play some of the music and explain the story of "Andrea Chenier" to several of her friends. They were going to the opera and didn't know a thing about it. "Of course I said I would. And from that small beginning in my studio 10 years ago my Operalogues have developed, until now we have to search for enough chairs even at Hampshire House. It is still very informal. People who come tell others and bring their friends, and it has been wonderful to find those who came once, coming again and again. Beginning Jan. 3, a second series devoted to a detailed study of the Ring of Richard Wagner will be given.

"My own enthusiasm for opera keeps me just a few paces ahead of my audience, and the fine artists who assist me provide many inspiring hours. Agents, too, often come to hear the singers, and so it frequently turns out that everyone carries away a blessing.

"A little musical history goes into my Operalogues, but I don't give dates. I am happy if I drive home a few facts. Besides," she added dramatically, "Look what I must cram into an hour and a half! Three hours is short for most operas. That is one of the most difficult things I have to do; but I prepare my scores in summer when I am not teaching, and the list grows. I believe my favorite is Montezzi's modern Italian opera 'The Love of Three Kings'; but frankly, I love them all."

A Floridian, Carol Longone graduated from the Florida State College for Women, was awarded a scholarship to the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, and afterwards became a member of the piano faculty. Her analytical, musically-illustrated lectures on the operas, enriched by her own peculiar talent for humor and hard work, may doubtless be counted among the forces arousing interest in music, so that today in spite of the war, grand opera appears to be mightily "on the up" throughout the land.

I. M. Hersh, Inc.

Carol Longone uses her piano, solicits the assistance of able artists, and conveys in dramatic language the substance of classic operas to many listeners who come to enjoy her Operalogues.

Wives Fill In for Theater Managers at War

By Helen Henley
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

Of approximately 60 executive positions in the 40 Fanchon and Marco Theaters in St. Louis, 17 are now held by women who were trained to take over their husbands' jobs when the men were called into service.

The plan that brought these women into a field of work which offers interesting postwar possibilities originated with Harry C. Arthur, Jr., Vice-President and General Manager of Fanchon and Marco, which operates chains of movie theaters here and on the East and West Coasts. When it became apparent that the St. Louis chain would presently lose a number of its valuable executives to the armed service, Mr. Arthur saw the solution to their manpower problem in woman power—in the possibility of training these executives' wives to step into their husbands' careers. Through sharing their husbands' interests, these wives already had a background knowledge of the business. Who would be more interested than they in doing those jobs well for the duration?

None of the jobs, however, could be taken over by a novice, no matter how interested and intelligent she might be. The details of running a movie theater are far too complex! Fanchon and Marco protected the experiment by developing an extremely thorough training course for the potential new executives. The course, which has proved its value in the success of its trainees, was worked out by Edward B. Arthur (now Lieutenant Arthur, with the armed forces in Europe) and Albert Stetson, of the Fanchon and Marco staff.

Majority Qualify

Only the wives of theater managers were invited to take the course, and all who were invited participated, except those with small children requiring attention at home. Statistics, which ordinarily seem dull, in this case tell a story of considerable interest: 26 wives enrolled for the course; only three found it necessary to discontinue; 17 of the 23 who completed the course actually took jobs; 11 of these are still doing them. Those who resigned did so because of impending motherhood, or because their husbands returned. Six other wives for whom the course was later repeated now also hold important positions.

These 17 executives are not the only women employed by Fanchon and Marco. What makes this group remarkable is the fact that, upon completion of the course, each of these women stepped into a man-size job as a theater manager, a relief manager, an assistant manager, or a treasurer.

Not only have these women been successful, says Mr. Arthur, but some have done outstanding jobs. In fact, one wife liked her place so well and was performing so satisfactorily that when her husband returned, all agreed that she should continue—and the company gave her husband a new job. Most of these wives, however, in spite of their success, are looking forward to willing retirement when their husbands return to claim their own jobs.

The course was not designed to glamourize the hard work, either. Right from the beginning, it dealt with the most practical details, and each trainee was expected to undertake the study with the utmost seriousness. By attending the District Managers' meetings every Thursday and additional classes every other Tuesday, the women quickly became acquainted with the business of theater management. The district managers lectured in turn on different subjects much in the manner of college professors—but it was no snap course that was covered in the 12 weeks from March 11 to June 1, 1943. In addition to the class work and definite assignments for study, students were required to spend one evening each week at a designated theater in practice work under the manager's close supervision.

Box Office Training

During the evenings of actual work in the theater, trainees at first spent a great deal of time in the box office, where they learned the routine of reports. Then they went into the intricate matters of making schedules, ordering advertising, handling personnel, and keeping tab on the endless details of good housekeeping in the theater.

The personnel involves quite a staff, whose supervision is almost a job in itself. It includes doormen, ushers, operators, and stage hands. All of these employees who meet the public must be carefully trained in courtesy and in the proper way to handle unusual situations. Any disturbance, of course, must be referred to the manager. While it might be supposed that a woman manager would encounter difficulty in quelling a disturbing element, Mr. Arthur says that actually a woman can sometimes control the situation more quickly than a man. The manager who is a man is likely to take an aggressive approach, which may increase antagonism, whereas a woman, by her quiet manner, may shame a disturber into a more tractable mood.

As for the housekeeping in a theater—well, that, too, calls for no small degree of executive ability. Every square foot of the theater must be in perfect condition before opening. It must be clean and in order from top to bottom. The marquee, lobby, lights, exits, booth, and backstage must be checked daily—or oftener. The picture and the sound must be continuously checked during the entire performance. Heating and ventilating also demand constant watching, so that patrons will be comfortable. To keep everything running smoothly, the manager must make sure that hundreds of items essential to theater operation are always in good condition.

Two Weeks' Practice

After the wives had spent weeks in study of such subjects, and one evening a week in practice management, a high point of the course came three weeks before "graduation." For two weeks, each student visited regularly the same theater, arriving at 6 p. m., and going through the entire routine of managing that theater until closing time. The house manager observed closely, and both the trainee and the manager submitted reports on the work. For the final week, the student acted as manager in still another theater. On the basis of the reports, and of an examination similar to college finals, the qualifications of each trainee were carefully graded.

The experience of Fanchon and Marco with its specially trained women executives indicates that movie theaters offer a promising field for capable women whose home responsibilities can be arranged to leave them free for the demanding routine.

"Everything in the movie theater happens after 6 p. m.," Mr. Arthur points out, "and the manager can never go home early. A woman with small children could hardly fit into such a schedule. But it isn't really a new thing for women to manage theaters successfully. Mrs. Bess Schulter, here in St. Louis, who addressed our school early in the course, has been in the business for 35 years and has been a theater manager for 25 years.

"There have been a number of instances in the past when widows of theater men have taken over the business and made it more of a success than their husbands had. Also, in the old days, it was quite customary for the man to run the theater and take care of the operating details, while his wife sold tickets and kept the books." Mr. Arthur adds that, even when no training course is available, women can take jobs as cashiers or candy girls, and work up as they learn the business.

Several other companies have asked Fanchon and Marco for the details of their training course—a fact which suggests that this plan may offer a practical pattern for any organization which desires to encourage women to qualify for executive posts in its employ.

Distinct Success

Without qualification, Mr. Arthur asserts that the program has proved completely successful and has accomplished its three declared purposes:

First, to fill the company's wartime manpower needs.

Second, to take care of the managers' families without shrinkage of income. Every wife who took over a husband's executive position was paid the same salary he had drawn.

Third, to simplify the problem when servicemen return. If a man were given the job for the duration, he would be jobless when the serviceman stepped back into his work. In most cases, the wife who has taken her husband's job to help out in wartime, is glad to return to home life and again let her husband earn the living for the family.

With such a plan, and such purposes, no wonder the St. Louis chain of Fanchon and Marco could promise each executive who went into service that his old job would be waiting for him when he returned. And he can be sure that, under the wartime stewardship of his wife, it has continued to be a good job, well done.

For Tender Beef

If the tenderizing of this winter's meats is a problem, you'll find the technique of cooking them in moist heat for several hours a welcome solution.

Moist heat has a tendency to soften too firm fibers. And the longer meat is subjected to this treatment the more tender it becomes. Condensed cream of tomato soup may be used as a sauce for simmering, and in addition to making utility meats tender it makes them tempting.

This soup provides the needed moisture; and the sharp, tart nature of the tomato has a tenderizing action on the meat fibers like that of vinegar, when used as a marinade. The flavor is an added factor; for utility beef soaks up some of the true tomato essence from this condensed cream of tomato soup and takes on a gamey tang that men especially enjoy.

'Solid Eatin'' In Favor Again

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If the holiday whirl has left your pocketbook flat and your appetite jaded, then it's time for plain, thrifty meals—what the older folks called "solid eatin'."

THRIFTY DINNERS

Menu No. 1

*Pork Shoulder Steaks with Creole Sauce
Mashed Potatoes Steamed Cabbage
Grated Carrot Salad
*Baked Apples with Orange Marmalade Sirup

Menu No. 2

*Spaghetti and Meat Sauce
Tossed Green Salad Hard Rolls
Fruit Gelatin Dessert

Menu No. 3

*Stuffed Spareribs
*Honey Baked Sweet Potatoes
Green Beans Pickled Beet Slices
Grapefruit Halves

MEALS FROM LEFTOVERS

Leftovers No. 1

*Shepherd's Pie
Lettuce with French Dressing
Chocolate Pudding Pie

Leftovers No. 2

Tomato Juice
Chop Suey Steamed Rice
Apple Salad
*Cottage Pudding

Pork Shoulder Steaks With Creole Sauce

4 pork shoulder steaks, cut ¾ inch thick
1 tablespoon drippings
1½ teaspoons salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
¼ to ⅓ cup water
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce

Dust pork steaks with flour. Brown in drippings. Add seasonings. Simmer steaks in water until tender, about 30 minutes. If desired, steaks may be cooked in the creole sauce for last 15 minutes of cooking time.

Creole Sauce

3 tablespoons pork drippings
½ cup chopped onion
½ cup chopped green pepper
3 tablespoons flour
⅛ teaspoon pepper
½ teaspoon salt
2 cups tomatoes

Brown onions and green pepper in pork drippings. Blend in flour, salt and pepper. Gradually add tomatoes and stir until thick. To serve, pour sauce into platter. Arrange steaks on the sauce.

Serves 4.

Baked Apples With Orange Marmalade

Core apples and pare down 1 inch from top. Place in baking dish. Fill centers with thick orange marmalade. Pour over water mixed with orange juice and sugar. Cover and bake until apples are tender, basting several times during baking period.

Spaghetti With Meat Sauce

1 pound ground meat
1 clove finely minced garlic
½ cup chopped onions
½ cup chopped cooked carrots, if desired
¼ cup salad or olive oil
3 teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
½ bay leaf
1 No. 2½ can tomatoes
1 package (6 oz.) spaghetti

Lightly brown meat, garlic, cooked carrots and onions in salad oil. Add salt, pepper, bay leaf, tomatoes and 1 cup water. Simmer 1½ hours. To serve, pour meat sauce over spaghetti that has been cooked in boiling, salted water 8-10 minutes. Serves 6 to 8.

Stuffed Spareribs

4 pounds spareribs
4 cups bread crumbs
1 cup uncooked oatmeal
½ cup chopped onion
½ cup water
2 teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
2 teaspoons poultry seasoning
½ cup melted shortening
1 cup chopped apple

Combine all ingredients except spareribs. Pat out in greased pan, cover with spareribs, sprinkle with salt and pepper. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about two hours. Serve with broiled apple rings or orange slices.

Honey Sweet Potatoes

4 sweet potatoes
Salad oil
⅓ cup butter or margarine
2 to 3 tablespoons honey

Scrub potatoes. Rub with oil. Bake in a hot oven (400° F.) until done, about 45 minutes. Blend butter or margarine and honey. Cut gash in sweet potatoes, pinch up. Put honey-butter in each potato and return to oven for a minute or two until butter melts and runs down into potato.

Shepherd's Pie

3 tablespoons butter, margarine or drippings
3 tablespoons flour
1 cup stock or 1 cup hot water with 2 bouillon cubes
1 cup cooked carrots, diced
½ cup cooked or canned peas
1½ cups diced cooked meat
¼ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
1½ teaspoons Worcestershire sauce
2 tablespoons catsup or chili sauce
2 cups hot mashed potatoes

Melt butter and blend in flour. Gradually add stock, stirring until thick and smooth. Add vegetables, meat and seasonings. Turn into casserole. Top with mashed potatoes and bake at 400°F. 15 to 20 minutes. Serves 6.

Favorite Cottage Pudding

1¾ cups sifted flour
2½ teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
¼ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
1 egg
½ teaspoon lemon extract
⅔ cup milk
½ cup grape or currant jelly

Mix flour, baking powder and salt. Sift 3 times. Cream shortening until soft. Add sugar gradually, beating until light. Beat in egg and flavoring. Add flour alternately with milk, beating until smooth after each addition. Turn into greased square pan 8x8x2 inches. Bake in a moderate oven (350-375° F.) 30 to 45 minutes, or until done. Cut in squares and split; spread jelly between and on top of layers. Serve with whipped cream, if desired. Or split, spread with jelly, put together and sprinkle top with confectioner's sugar. Serves 6.

Meat Shortage Grows in N. Y.; Stores Reopen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Although nearly 900 butchers reopened their stores, the retail meat dealers' "holiday" here entered its fourth day with supplies increasingly scarce, it was reported.

Mayor F. H. La Guardia's promised shipment of meat to ease the situation failed to arrive, with no indication when or if it would.

The only new development in the crisis Dec. 28 was a truce until Jan. 10, declared Dec. 27 by New York City retailers agreeing to keep their shops open until that date. Brooklyn retailers, in telegrams to the Mayor and Daniel P. Woolley, regional head of the Office of Price Administration, had already promised earlier in the night to remain open until Jan. 15.

Just what effect these "holiday" truces would have on the situation remained an academic question, however. It will depend upon the hold the Retailers' Associations have upon member shops, and even more, obviously, upon the available meat supply.

A report that several wholesalers had closed down Dec. 27 for lack of supplies was denied by Henry M. Brundage, Markets Commissioner.

Mayor La Guardia's conference at City Hall with two Army officers Dec. 27 resulted in speculation over the possibility that he had requested the Army to cut down on its order requiring that 60 per cent of all meat be set aside for military use. All Mayor La Guardia would say when questioned was, "the situation looks much brighter."

Meanwhile, a police count of shops closed Dec. 27 disclosed that 2,142 had not opened their doors on the second day of the crisis. Many of the 3,946 remaining open had little or nothing to sell except tripe, kidneys, brains and other variety items.

Some meat dealers attributed the new slump in supplies to the refusal of independent slaughterers and some wholesalers who previously had dealt only at "black market" prices to bring meat into the City now that City and federal agencies have their enforcement drives in full swing.

A check of wholesale houses in the downtown Washington Market area showed that all were open, although some had virtually no business. One wholesaler there said the shortage in the City was due to meat "being diverted to other cities because of a clampdown."

Considerable attention was being focused on Chicago, where the OPA's much-heralded plan for setting of price ceilings on cattle was made public at a meeting with livestock dealers. Price ceilings on livestock have been urged by retailers here for many months.

The plan offered by the OPA would put an over-all ceiling of $17.50 a hundredweight on cattle and pay an additional subsidy of 50 cents a hundred-weight to packers. The Government already pays a subsidy of $1.10 for good and choice beef. These moves, according to the OPA, would permit the packer to make a profit and maintain the retail price by making up the difference from the Treasury instead of the consumer's pocket.

Reports of the plan were hailed here by retailers, but criticized by representatives of cattlemen, who charged that the effect of the plan would be to force farmers to liquidate their "feeder" stock and cut down feeding operations.

Because less feeding means less meat, some quarters warned that a meat famine will follow if the OPA ceiling is adopted.

Already restaurants and hotel dining-rooms, which in the past have had an advantage over housewives in obtaining choice meats, are feeling the pinch of the meat shortage.

"We're almost down to nothing," Martin Sweeney, President of the New York Hotel Association, said. "After today we don't know where we'll get relief. We're in about the same position as the housewife."

Continuing 35-Mile Speed Limit Demanded by Growing Tire Shortage

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The increasingly critical tire shortage has caused the Office of Defense Transportation to abandon all thought of relaxing the so-called national 35-mile-an-hour speed limit for highway travel.

Recently, consideration had been given to proposals to lift the limit, possibly to 45 miles an hour, it was learned today, but all suggestions for modifications now are out the window, for the immediate future at least.

Tests have shown the 35-mile limit has been observed only spottily in the past. It was established by the ODT in October, 1942, as a means of conserving tires. The only major modification has been to permit trucks carrying vital war supplies to travel faster by flying an emergency pennant.

There is no federal enforcement of the limit. Actually, it amounts to an appeal to states and municipalities for their co-operation in bringing about this limit.

Incomplete records at the Public Roads Administration, covering the 16 states which had reported up to Oct. 1, showed the average speed of all vehicles at 40.2 miles per hour; 76 per cent of them travel in excess of 35 miles an hour and 46 per cent in excess of 40.

Recently, the ODT says, there has been a greater tendency on the part of truck and bus operators to keep down speeds in order to save tires and rolling equipment.

"Results have been definitely better in the last few months insofar as trucks and busses are concerned," a spokesman for the Agency said.

For the most part, he said, limited gasoline rations have prevented passenger car drivers from making long, high speed highway trips, while local laws regulate speeds in centers of population.

New London, N. H., Students Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, N. H., Dec. 29—The national honor of appearing in the 1944-45 edition of "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges," goes to two fellow-students in the local High School class of 1941.

They are Miss Nancy H. Lord and M. Roy London, Jr., the former at Bates College, the latter at Colgate University. "Who's Who" is published through the co-operation of more than 600 universities and colleges, and provides an incentive for students to make the most of their college careers.

Miss Lord, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth A. Lord, has been active in the Christian Association, debating and the Speakers' Bureau. She has served on the college newspaper and is secretary of the Uublishing Association, as well as a board member of the Mirror, college annual.

Mr. London, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Roy London, has been President of the Student Council at Colgate for two terms, and Managing Editor of the Colgate Maroon. He has received the Austin Colgate Scholarship for one term.

Editors to Talk On 1945 Problems

Problems facing the United States during 1945 are to be discussed by newspaper and magazine editors from various sections of the nation in a New Year's Eve roundup sponsored by the National Broadcasting Company and to be aired locally by Station WBZ, on Sunday, Dec. 31, at 11:30 p. m.

Charles Gratke, Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, has been chosen to represent New England in the roundup, and he will be heard from the studios of WBZ in Boston.

The NBC roundup, which is an annual program feature, presents the viewpoints of various editors on problems of the nation.

Other editors scheduled to be heard on the program include: Geoffrey Parsons, New York Herald Tribune; Roy A. Roberts, Kansas City Star; W. S. Gilmore, Detroit News; E. Z. Dimitman, Chicago Sun; Lawrence C. Martin, Denver Post; and Sumner Blossom, American Magazine.

Women Voters League Urges Support of Strayer Survey

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Ten thousand bulletins calling attention to the significance of the Strayer Survey of the Boston public schools will be in the mails by the end of this week addressed to members of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters and other interested persons throughout the State.

Prepared by the Boston League of Women Voters, the bulletins summarize the findings of the Survey Commission and call upon all citizens to "help with your State Representative and State Senator" when bills are introduced in the State Legislature to correct the "evils" criticized by the Commission.

"Good citizens who have read the Report of the Boston School Survey demand," says the bulletin, "that the Legislature abolish the antiquated structure of the Boston School System and give it a modern structure in keeping with the needs of the times.

"Public education," it continues, "is a State function. In every State in the United States, the Legislature divides its responsibility and authority with local school districts in so far as it believes the citizens and taxpayers of the local districts can carry on successfully. In every State, the Legislature takes back the responsibility and authority it delegates when local districts fail, and redelegates it in better form.

Legislature Cited

"The Survey Report makes it very clear that the responsibility for the confused situation which exists in the Boston schools is due primarily to the organization imposed by the Legislature—that only the Legislature can correct the situation."

The Boston League is convinced the City needs better public schools and the only way to get them is to eliminate politics from the school system. Pointing out that the responsibility for reform rests with the citizens of the Commonwealth as well as of Boston, the League declares improvement in Boston schools will be reflected throughout the State.

According to Mrs. Thomas Mahony, Education Chairman of the Boston League, the purpose of sending out these bulletins now, before any legislation is made public, is to get more people to read the Strayer Report and make them keenly aware of the need of backing the legislative bills when they do come out. Anyone who wishes to obtain copies of the complete report or further information may write to the Boston League of Women Voters, 31 Mount Vernon Street, Boston 8, Mass.

Squantum Musicale

Under the auspices of the Squantum Women's Club, the Wollaston Art and Choral Society will give a concert in the First Church of Squantum on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Edward Wittredge is the director. This program, to which the public is invited, has been arranged by Mrs. Lloyd M. Crowther. Mrs. Albert L. Lash is President of the Squantum Club.

New Year's Programs

The Copley Society of Boston will open a members' exhibition of painting and sculpture with a reception from 4 to 7 p. m., on Monday, at 270 Dartmouth Street. Hostesses will include Miss Amy M. Sacker, Mrs. Frank Palmer Speare, Mrs. Marian P. Sloane, Mrs. John McKey, Miss Dorothy Putnam Paine, Miss Florence S. Dustin, and Mrs. Dorothea S. Bassett.

Tuesday Programs

Community Club of Canton—Francis X. Cotter, Past Departmental Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, will speak at Masonic Hall, 1:30 p. m.

Braintree Philergians — Miss Marjorie Shepherd will give readings, Cochato Hall, 2 p. m.

Manuscript Club of Boston — "Preparation of Manuscripts from an Editorial Point of View" will be discussed by Miss Lucile Gulliver, Copley Hotel, 3 p. m. Study groups in prose and poetry will meet at 2 p. m.

D. A. R.—Past Regents will entertain the General Sylvanus Thayer Chapter on its 16th anniversary, at the home of Mrs. Stacy B. Southworth, 714 Washington Street, South Braintree. Mrs. Ralph Williams, the present Regent, will preside.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Norman J. Padelford, Professor of International Relations at M.I.T., will discuss "Dumbarton Oaks," 11 a. m. Professor Padelford was attached to the American Delegation at the Dumbarton Oaks conference.

Professional Women's Club—An Authors' and Journalists' Evening, under the direction of Mrs. Gladys Wilcox, will feature Marjorie Carleton, who will tell about writing her forthcoming book, "Cry Wolf"; Dorothy Pierce Walker, hwo will speak on "Writing Medical Fiction"; and Marjorie Shepherd, who will read a five-character monologue written for her by Mrs. Wilcox. The program begins at 8 p. m., Hotel Statler.

Bronze Star Medals Awarded To N. E. Men in Airborne Units

War Activities of New England

Four New Englanders, members of Army Airborne Units, have been awarded the Bronze Star Medal according to an announcement from the War Department today.

Bay State men who were so honored include First Lieut. Maurice F. Fitzgerald, Infantry (parachute), of Quincy. Posthumous award was made to Private First Class Francis E. Niemic, Infantry (parachute), who was reported killed in action June 12, 1944, in France, and whose home was in East Springfield.

Two Rhode Islanders, also in Infantry (parachute) units, who won the medal are Capt. Donat L. Savoie of Pawtucket and Sergeant Otis L. Sampson of Bristol.

Sub Commissioned

A distinct "woodsie" air was introduced into the salt sea atmosphere at the commissioning of the submarine U. S. S. Quillback at the Portsmouth Navy Yard today. "Stinky," the pet skunk mascot of the undersea sailors, was aboard. Regardless of other assumptions, the Navy says the mascot's record "as a man o'war's man has been exemplary."

Commander of the new addition to the undersea fleet is Lieut. Comdr. Richard P. Nicholson, U. S. N. of Valentine, Neb., and the executive officer is Lieut. Comdr. Philip A. Beshany, U. S. N. of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bay Staters Decorated

Two Bay State officers of the staff of Rear Admiral B. J. Rodgers have been decorated at the amphibious training base, Coronado, Calif., for executing a landing in Southern France last August.

Capt. Richard S. Morse, chief-of-staff, of Marlboro was given the Legion of Merit medal, while a gold star to add to a previous decoration was presented to Lieut. Edward H. Turner of Arlington. The presentations were made by Admiral Rodgers, recently returned to California from the Mediterranean Theater of Operations.

Wins Promotion

Service in the headquarters of the Army Forces in the Middle East has won a promotion to technician, fifth grade, a second time for WAC Betty M. Stitt of Lansing, Mich., a recent headquarters dispatch reveals.

Corporal Stitt enlisted in 1942, serving at Camp Edwards on Cape Cod where she won her first promotion to technician, fifth grade. When it was possible to volunteer for overseas service, Corporal Stitt immediately relinquished her stripes to become a private again for a chance to ship out.

Prior to her enlistment she was employed as a telephone operator at the Christian Science Benevolent Association at Chestnut Hill. Her brother Henry is serving with the Canadian Army in France and her sister, Shawmut J., is a WAC corporal at Fort Myer, Va.

Officers Graduate

One hundred and eighty-four officers were graduated from the Maritime Service Officers' School at Fort Trumbull, New London, last Wednesday with 83 receiving "deck" commissions and the others qualifying as "engineering officers."

These newly commissioned officers are all men with seafaring experience. A minimum of 14 months on oceangoing vessels of 500 tons or over is the record of all. They were licensed as either third mates or third assistant engineers and received their certificates from Capt. A. G. Ford, U. S. M. C., superintendent of the station.

Six Honored

Six Bay State soldiers are members of the 460th Bombardment Group of the 15th Army Air Force in Italy and are entitled to wear the Distinguished Unit Badge, won by the group during the attack on the "Zwolfaxing Airdrome installations at Vienna, Austria."

They are: Corporal Edward F. Bradley, Brighton; Staff Sergeant Norman Meyer, Waltham; Corporal James J. McCarthy, South Boston; Sergeant Melvin S. Bearse Dorchester; Private First Class Kenneth J. Jennings, South Boston and First Sergeant Arthur W. Morrell, Cambridge.

Genuine French Dressing is made with Pure Olive Oil

A chef would look in wonderment if you suggested that genuine French Salad Dressing could be made without olive oil.

Pompeian Olive Oil is the genuine, superfine olive oil with a glorious clear golden color and enchanting flavor. It makes a superb French Dressing. The Pompeian Olive Oil Corp., Balto., Md.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

In food— for flair— use flavor . . .

29 Flavor Extracts

Four and Eight Weeks
INTENSIVE COURSES IN COOKERY
Begin January 2
Telephone, write or call for complete information. Also courses in cake decorating, table service, and first and second course cookery start in January
MISS FARMER'S SCHOOL OF COOKERY
30 Huntington Ave., Rm. 601, Boston 16 KEN 1662

Pioneer Finds Painting a Joy In California

By Kimmis Hendrick
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif. — When a friend of Mrs. Albert Salinger asked for one of her oil paintings to hang in his office, he said it would do the people who came to see him good to look at a picture done by a woman who had learned to paint after her 80th year. Mrs. Salinger gave him the painting, and some time later asked how his visitors liked it.

"They have liked it all right," he told her, "but they haven't believed my story about you!"

This pioneer resident of Oakland, now a dainty little great-grandmother, laughs gaily when she tells this. She says she can hardly believe it herself. She explains that she had never held a brush in her hands until 1941, had never, in fact, done anything with her hands at all. Then, after 57 years of happy married life, she had found herself suddenly alone. When the challenge to take up painting was finally accepted, she says, it took away any sense of emptiness and it utterly destroyed what she calls the thought of very old age.

Acquiring facility in an art in advanced years is widely held an impossibility. But Mrs. Salinger's studio—it used to be her guest room—vividly refutes this notion. Its walls are hung, packed, and stacked with canvasses that scintillate with joyous color. And through its wide windows, Mrs. Salinger looks out on the garden where she has found some of her best subjects and which she is seeing, she declares, with new eyes.

She insists that she had no special preparations for painting. Nothing had happened before, she says, to make her think she had talent. Her husband, one of Oakland's early merchant-capitalists, came here 70 years ago. After their marriage, theirs had been a life centered around their home, their five children, and the affairs of this growing Far West city.

One day Mrs. Salinger had had the possibility of becoming a painter suddenly urged upon her by her sister, Miss Harriet Levy, of San Francisco, a noted connoisseur and friend of many great artists.

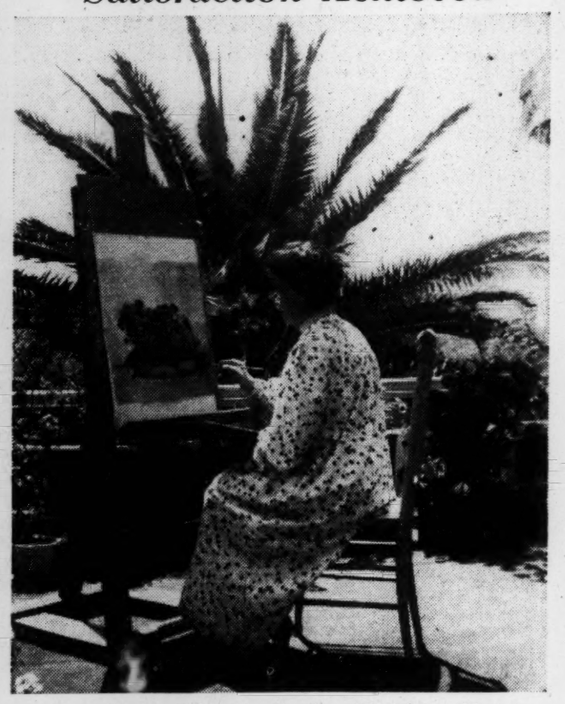
They were driving in the country. Coming on a striking scene, Miss Levy had asked, "Why don't you learn to paint?" "It clicked," remembers Mrs. Salinger. "But I really didn't intend to do anything about it."

Her sister did. The next morning she phoned with word that she had engaged a teacher.

Mrs. Salinger shows that first little canvas proudly. Critics have been generous in praise of her work, and this first painting shows why. It discloses the gift she has since cultivated—a tremendous capacity to appreciate color. it says to the observer exactly what real nasturtiums always say: Come, behold this brightness!

Oakland has become a large city over the years. Today it centers the mightiest westward army embarkation point of the war and is contiguous with the entire tremendous movement of San Francisco Bay affairs. Asked about the changes she has seen, Mrs. Salinger answers, "Wonderful," her eyes sparkling. Plainly this adjective well describes the continual unfoldment which she has lately found.

Satisfaction Achieved



Mrs. Albert Salinger Applies Finishing Touch

A pioneer resident of Oakland, Calif., Mrs. Salinger learned to paint after observing her 80th anniversary, when she suddenly found herself alone. She has found some of her best subjects in her garden. She explains she never held a brush in her hands until 1941, but now her numerous canvases radiate joy from the walls of her studio at home.

Roman Catholic Action Group Reorganized in Freed Italy

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An interesting aspect of the Italian political situation is the intensive work carried out by the Roman Catholic Action in liberated Italy in recent months.

Immediately after the liberation of the Italian Capital by Allied troops last June, an important Congress of Roman Catholic Action was held in Rome. It was decided to reorganize the entire organization, with branches in every parish and religious institution and a national center coordinating the work of the diocesan centers.

Pope Pius, who accentuated the social tasks of Roman Catholic Action in his speech of June 13, 1944, to 20,000 Italian workers, is taking the greatest interest in the work, which he has entrusted primarily to the direct authority of the diocesan bishops.

Soon thereafter, Cardinal Lavitrano, Archbishop of Palermo, visited Rome for the first time since the Allied invasion of Sicily and was asked by the Pope to continue as Director General of Roman Catholic Action. It was pointed out that the Cardinal's experience in Sicily during most difficult times, when Roman Catholic Action had to face a situation of the utmost gravity, made him the natural director of the organization, as the same difficulties and trials now were common to the whole country.

Good Relations in Naples

As to local activities, some information is available regarding the work of Roman Catholic Action in Naples, where excellent relations—obviously typical of close co-operation throughout liberated Italy—have been established with Allied authorities. Roman Catholic Action reportedly now has in Naples a great deal more freedom than at any time since 1931. A considerable number of centers have been reorganized in that city alone.

The Central Youth Organization of Roman Catholic Action is very active, its sections having mapped out an elaborate program of cultural, educational, athletic, and other activities.

It is no exaggeration to say that, from the standpoint of the Roman Catholic Church, the activities of the youth sections of Roman Catholic Action have become one of the most important parts of the present work of this organization.

The Roman Catholic Church has fully realized the very difficult psychological situation of Italian youth aftr two decades of Fascist dictatorship. It is well aware of the trend toward Communism, with its promises of social changes and its emphasis on obedience and the spirit of sacrifice. Quite obviously, the Roman Catholic Church hopes to overcome the pro-Communist trend with ecclesiastical discipline appealing to obedience and sacrifice among young Italians.

As some Roman Catholic sources have phrased it, Roman Catholic Action is expanding its scope to "fill the gap left by the disappearance of the Fascist youth organizations which could not just be swept away and left entirely unreplaced."

Youth Front Organized

As a countermove, the Communist youth organizations, in particular, began organizing a Youth Front a few months ago, significantly enough together with youth groups adhering to the former Roman "Catholic Communist" movement which changed its name last September following extremely strong pressure on the part of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. Recently, the Youth Front joined hands with the youth organizations of other anti-Fascist parties.

Every indication suggests that the youth sections of Roman Catholic Action are making strong efforts to prevent the above youth organizations from making headway among Italian youth, especially in rural districts.

Addressing a meeting of various local directors of Roman Catholic Action in Rome a few months ago, Cardinal Lavitrano stated that it was most necessary to protect the young from becoming involved in certain "movements" which are ready to compromise with theories condemned by the Roman Catholic Church, these theories, he contended, being not only in conflict with right reason but with the good of society.

The Cardinal added that while Roman Catholic Action should remain aloof from politics and must not ally itself with any political party, it must nevertheless seek to educate the young not only religiously and morally but also politically.

Greek King Urged to Agree To Athens Regency Plan

Continued from Page 1

blockhouse, there is little reason to doubt but that the E. L. A. S. will be driven out when the British bring their overwhelming superiority in firepower to bear.

Fighting also swirls around areas whose very names enrich the lives of all civilized and cultured peoples. Last night the E. L. A. S. made an attack against the northwest flank of Mount Lycabettos—that rocky pyramid which after the Acropolis is Athen's most famous landmark.

In the light of a full moon, Greek National Guard troops beat off the attack and today Lycabettos' orthodox monastery-crowned pinnacle, as well as its pine-wood slopes, still stand in Government hands.

As a part of the attack on the southern suburbs the British are storming the charming wooded hillock called Ardettos whose slopes rise above the gleaming marble of the Athens Stadium, built on the site of the similar stadium in which were held the famous pan-Athenian games in antiquity.

Even after nearly four weeks of fighting, it is difficult to believe that tanks and mortars are actually crunching and blasting their way up Ardettos.

Although the fighting is intensified, there can be no stop in the merciful work of feeding the stricken population. Thus, to take a typical day, 350,000 persons in Athens and Piraeus alone were fed from British stocks, while 150,000 of these were fed directly by British troops from soup kitchens on Dec. 27.

In other districts, British paratroopers—as tough boys in battle as you would want to meet—are feeding E. L. A. S. women and children caught by their advance.

Basis for Discussion

E. L. A. S. conditions, it is felt, might be a basis for discussion provided these conditions are not intransigent and that an atmosphere of confidence rather than one of suspicion, as at present existing, can be established. For the program the E. L. A. S. lays down, according to The Times, of London, is, broadly speaking, the program of every Resistance movement throughout Europe.

"This is a crisis above all of confidence," The Times editorializes today. "And confidence is the outstanding contribution which Allied 'brokers' in Athens, to whom the unfinished task is now entrusted, can seek to render. . . .

"The crown of Mr. Churchill's work for Greece will be a translation of these fruitful beginnings, with support of the Allies—whose responsibility for peace in liberated Europe cannot be less than his—into positive proposals and sanctions for a prompt, just and honorable settlement."

Japanese Tax Plan Hints Big Quake Loss

By the Associated Press

An indication that heavy damage may have been caused in Japan by the Dec. 7 earthquake, although Japanese radiocasts previously had given no such impression, came from the Tokyo Radio today.

A broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission said the Japanese Government had decided to grant "total exemption or postponement" of income and house taxes to corporations and individuals "who suffered losses" in the "fire and tidal waves resulting from the quake."

It will be the first time, Tokyo reported, that Japanese corporations have been included as beneficiaries of such an action.

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Greeks Approve Regency In Move to Halt Strife

Continued from Page 1

erally agreed that there is an obligation for both Greek patriotism and Allied counsel to break the present deadlock.

For it is emphasized that victory of British forces in Greece won't in itself produce a satisfactory solution. For Greece belongs to the Greeks and they must ultimately work out their own salvation through free elections.

23,000 Repair Jobs

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP) — United States shipyards have done more than 23,000 repair jobs this year, H. Gerrish Smith, President of the Shipbuilders Council of America, said yesterday.

Speaking at a luncheon held in honor of his completion of 50 years in the industry, Mr. Smith said he considered that, and the mammoth production of the past few war years, the greatest accomplishment in the past half century.

Mr. Smith said he believed American shipyards would continue turning out vessels at the 1944 rate at least through the first half of 1945, and estimated 1944 production at about 16,500,000 tons of merchant shipping.

Employment in merchant shipyards, while down somewhat from the peak of 1,730,000 in November, 1943, Mr. Smith added, still was in the neighborhood of 1,500,000.

Navy Discloses Key Shortages Despite Production Victories

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Three years have seen the United States Navy grow from 2,673 vessels to 61,045, have watched it spend $66,682,000,000 for materials of war, have marked a tremendous upsurge in production of ships, aircraft, and ordnance that has enabled it to fight an offensive war on both sides of the globe.

The three-year record of the Navy, reviewed in detail by the Navy Department today, discloses the magnificent production victories accomplished by American industry and labor support of the nation's amphibious and combatant forces, but it also details failure to meet operational needs because of manpower shortages.

Major disclosures in the Navy report deal with production figures, appropriations and expenditures, and the delays caused by manpower shortages.

The critical situation: Because of manpower shortages and a high turnover in certain areas, there are delivery lags in a wide variety of Navy items, from aircraft carriers to spare parts. Carriers and cruisers have been delayed by labor shortages, the Navy claims, from seven to nine months.

Twenty-five million feet of wire rope, needed the first three months of 1945, are not expected to be ready until June.

Battle-damaged ships are not being returned to the fleet as quickly as they should be because of a shortage of workers. Ships long overdue for overhaul are being forced to operate because adequate repair and maintenance facilities are not available.

By the end of 1945, approximately 132,000 more laborers will be needed for repair work alone in West Coast shipyards.

Because it can't get the manpower it needs, the Navy discloses, it has had to adjust its production schedules for 1945 below operational needs and even these may not be achieved in certain critical and essential items.

Production Records: From a mass of figures on ship, aircraft, and ordnance production, these facts stand out:

1. Of the Navy's 61,045 vessels (more than twice the number on hand a year ago), 54,000 are landing craft and assault ships, the spearheads of amphibious assaults.

2. Emphasis has decreased on combat and patrol craft as the need for more warships and escort vessels leveled off. It has increased tremendously, however, in landing craft, auxiliary attack ships, and other supply vessels required in amphibious operations.

3. Though there were 39,971 ships of all kinds built in 1944 as compared with 24,179 in 1943, the number of combatant ships built was smaller—420 in 1944 and 568 in 1943. The total number of combatant ships today, 1,167, is three times the number on hand when the war started.

4. The Navy's present fleet tonnage is 11,707,000 tons with almost half of it, or 5,457,490 tons, added during 1944. (Ship losses in action and transfer of certain vessels to other Allied nations explain why the total on hand is less than the sum of the ships completed during the three years.)

Official Navy ship-construction tables follow:

A. Ship completion record:

	1942	1943	1944
Combatants	141	568	420
Patrol, Mine Craft	743	1,106	640
Auxiliaries	184	303	630
Landing Craft	9,488	21,525	37,724
District Craft	786	677	557
	11,342	24,179	39,971

B. Types of combatant ships built:

	1942	1943	1944
Battleships	4	2	2
Aircraft Carriers	1	15	8
Aircraft Carrier Escts	13	50	37
Battle Cruisers	0	0	2
Heavy Cruisers	0	4	2
Light Cruisers	8	7	11
Destroyers	81	128	84
Destroyer Escorts	0	306	197
Submarines	34	56	77
	141	568	420

C. Growth of fleet as of Jan. 1 each year.

	1942	1943	1944	1945
Combatants	347	436	876	1,167
Patrol and mine craft	246	859	1,617	1,853
Auxiliaries	239	399	658	1,348
Landing craft	1,106	8,174	23,842	54,206
District craft	735	1,432	2,065	2,471
	2,673	11,300	29,058	61,045

Turning to aircraft production, the Navy report discloses that Navy air power is being stabilized at about 37,000 planes of all types. However, the high rate of obsolescence and attrition makes it necessary to continue building planes at top speed. During 1944, the Navy accepted 30,070 planes, with 26,401 of them being tactical combat types, the next highest type being trainers—1,782. In the previous year, 23,144 planes were accepted, trainers in that year accounting for 5,627 and tactical combat planes only 16,371.

Cost breakdown of 1944 expenditures:

Guns and gun mounts	$921,508,000
Fire control	311,112,000
Ammunition	1,066,663,000
Torpedoes	240,406,000
Bombs	67,000,000
Rockets	97,764,000

Ordnance expenditures represent almost an annual doubling in the cost and quantity of fleet fire power, from approximately $800,000,000 in 1942 to $1,800,000,000 in 1943 and $2,800,000,000 in 1944.

Expenditures: Navy expenditures over the past three years have been tremendous and costly. Since Jan. 1, 1942, the Navy has paid out for war materials, for training, and for outfitting its men and women $66,682,000,000.

Congress in turn has appropriated for naval war needs (since July 1, 1940) $105,647,000,000. Besides the $66,682,000,000 already spent, present commitments total $26,675,000,000. The remaining $12,290,000,000 is for naval needs already anticipated.

First District Leads

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP) — In its review of ship production today, the Navy said that more combat vessels were commissioned in the First Naval District during 1944, up to Dec. 1, than in any of the other 13 naval districts in the nation.

A total of 92 combat ships, nearly 22 per cent of the 420 combat ships commissioned throughout the country, was placed in commission at shipyards in the New England area.

Major combat craft were built at the Boston Navy Yard, the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, the Bethlehem Steel Company plants at Quincy and Hingham, Mass., and at the plant of the Bath Iron Works, Inc., Bath, Maine.

The First Naval District totals included only combat craft ranging from submarines to battleships. They did not include the "huge" number of patrol and mine vessels, auxiliary ships, landing or district craft turned out at busy yards, the Navy said.

1,167 Fighting Ships In Expanding Navy

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 29

The largest Navy in the world, fighting the most extended war in history, now has 1,167 men-of-war to carry the battle to the enemy. And it is still growing.

This was reported by the Navy today in a review of ship production which showed that in the last year 39,971 new vessels—420 of them fighting ships—joined the fleet, boosting the over-all total to 61,045 Navy ships of all types.

U. S.-British Exchanges Are Major Housing Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 29—Modern houses are not likely to be shipped over the Atlantic in the way old English castles used to be transported to America in prewar days. But there is a kind of two-way traffic which can help solve the pressing housing problems, both in Britain and the United States.

This valuable exchange is in the field of experience, ideas and methods—a professional exchange—says Jacob Crane, Deputy Director of the United States National Housing Agency now visiting Britain.

In a crowded 28-day tour, Mr. Crane has seen farm, cottage, city slums, the blitzed ruins of southern England, and former stately homes of England at the invitation of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Town and Country Planning and the Ministry of Information. He has discussed housing problems and urban development with these ministries and visited 17 local authorities in England, Scotland and Wales.

The experience of the United States will be of great value to Britain, and America can learn much from Britain, Mr. Crane said.

"Except for certain situations, the shipment of houses from one country to another does not seem likely to reach large proportions," Mr. Crane declared. Some raw materials and equipment can be exchanged, however, and perhaps machinery for fabricating and manufacturing parts of houses.

"Housing methods are going through a major revolution," the American Housing Director stated.

He visualized a constant and systematic international exchange in experience, ideas, and methods between professional people, citizen associations, and groups to combat the postwar world-wide housing shortage.

Mr. Crane is drawing up a report which he is to read to the Royal Institute of British Architects in the new year.

American Historical Group Announces 10 Awarded Honorary Memberships

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 (AP)—Election of 10 internationally known historians to honorary membership in the American Historical Association was announced today at the 59th annual meeting of the Association.

Only two such memberships have been awarded previously. The recipients were Benedetto Croce of Italy and James Bryce of Great Britain.

New honorary members elected by the Association's council are:

George Mackinnon Wrong, Emeritus Professor of History, University of Toronto, Canada.

Affonso de Escragnolle Taunay, Director of the Paulita Museum, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Domingo Amunategui y Solar, professor, historian, and publicist of Chile.

Albert Frederick Pollard, Emeritus Director of the Institute of Historical Research, University of London, England.

George Macaulay Trevelyan, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, England.

Pierre Caron, Emeritus Director General of the Archives of France.

Johan Huizinga, Professor of History, University of Leiden, Netherlands.

Aage Friis, Emeritus Professor of History, University of Copenhagen, Denmark.

Rafael Altamira y Crevea, historian and jurist of Spain, judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

Hu Shih, historian and philosopher of China, visiting lecturer at Harvard University.

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Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,800,000
Previous day's sales	1,232,266
1944 volume to date	260,163,758
1943 volume to date	275,611,875

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	8	63¾	63¼	63¼	— ⅛
ACF-Brill Motor	7	97⅛	93½	97⅛	+ ⅜
Acme Steel 3a	1	65½	65½	65½	Cash
Adams Exp .60e	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	9	40¼	39¾	40	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	8	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
Allegheny Corp	59	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Allegheny pf	35	36½	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
Alleg pr pf	1	59½	59½	59½	+1½
Alleg Lud Stl 2e	10	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ⅜
Allen Indust ¾e	4	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	154¾	154	154	— ½
Allied Mills 3e	5	31½	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	15	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg1.65e	11	28½	28¼	28¼	
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	5	113	113	113	+ ¼
Alpha P Cem 1	6	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
Amal Leather	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
Amerada Pet 3	5	109	106	109	+4⅜
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	2	28	28	28	+ ½
Am Airlines 1e	11	45	44⅜	45	+1
Am Bank Note 1e	1	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
Am Bosch 1e	6	17⅜	17	17⅜	— ⅜
AmBrake Sh 1a	4	15¾	15½	15¾	+1¼
Am Cable & Rad	49	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	6	89½	89	89	— ½
Am Cin pf ↑	10	103½	103½	103½	+1
Am Car & F 2½e	10	39½	38½	39½	+1
Am C&F pf 7	2	99	99	99	+ ½
Am Chain & C 2	5	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅝
Am Colortype .85e	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅝
Am Crystal Sugar	6	19½	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
Am Cyn S pf 6 ↑	10	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
Am Distil	32	33⅞	33	33⅜	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	11	3½	3½	3½	
Am Export L 2	12	27½	27	27½	+ ½
Am & For Pow	68	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Am & FP 7 7k	3	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	+1⅛
Am & FP 2 pf	26	21⅛	20½	21	+1
Am-Hawaii SS 3	5	40½	39⅝	40½	+ ⅞
Am Hide & Leath	9	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Am Home P 2.40a	35	69¼	68⅝	69¼	+ ⅜
Am Ice	2	70	70	70	+1
Am Ice pf 3e	6	91⅛	87⅜	91⅛	+ ¼
Am Internat .40e	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Am Invest III .60	1	27½	27	27½	+1
Am Locomo 1.30e	43	44	27	27½	—11½
Am Locom pf 7	4	108½	108½	108½	— ½
Am M&F Dy .80	11	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ¼
Am M & Met 1	7	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ¼
Am Metal 1¾e	8	25½	24¼	25½	+1¾
Am News 2.10 ↑	10	42	42	42	+ ½
Am Pow & Lt	29	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Am P&L $6 pf	51	66¼	65	66	+2
Am P&L $5 pf	86	60⅞	59⅜	60⅜	+1⅞
Am Rad&StS .40	68	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .80	50	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅜
Am RM pf 4½ ↑	520	75½	74½	75⅜	+ ⅜
Am Safe Raz 1¾e	2	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
Am Seating 1e	4	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
Am Smelt & R 2a	33	40¼	39	40¼	+1½
Am Smelt&R pf7	130	165½	164¼	165½	+ ½
Am Snuff 2.40e	3	43⅜	43⅛	43½	+1
Am Stl Fdrs 2	20	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+ ¾
Am Stores 1	20	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅜
Am Sug Ref 2e	6	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝	+ ⅝
Am Sugar pf 7	2	132	132	132	
Am Tel & Tel 9	37	163⅜	163	163¼	
Am Tobacco 3a	6	65	64	65	+1
Am Tob B 3a	31	65¾	65	65¼	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf 6 ↑	250	145	144¾	145	+ ⅛
Am Type Fdrs ½e	17	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 2	16	46	45½	46	+ ⅝
Am Viscose pf 5	6	119	119	119	
Am Wat Wks	68	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	32	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	37	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 12k	5	105½	105	105½	+3½
Anaconda C 2½e	142	29	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅝
Anac W & C 1 ↑	15	38½	37	38½	+1½
Anchor H G 1e	3	24½	24½	24½	
APW Prod	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
Andes Copper 1	2	13½	13½	13½	+1
Arch-Dan-M 2½e	6	52¼	52¼	52¼	+1¾
Armour & Co	36	6¼	6¼	6⅜	
Armour Conv 4½	3	11½	11½	11½	
Armour pr pf 6k	6	103	103	103	+2¼
Armstrong C 1½e	31	44	43½	43⅞	+ ⅜
Artloom Corp .40	11	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Goods 1	4	18¾	18½	18½	+ ¼
Assd D Gds1p6 ↑	10	112	111¾	112	+1½
Assd D Gd 2pf7	010	111	111	111	
Atch T & S F 6	35	83¼	82	83	+1½
Atch T & S pf 5	3	103¼	103¼	103¼	— ¼
Atl Coast Line 3e	23	53½	52¾	53	+ ¼
Atl G&WIndies3e	5	34⅞	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
Atl Refining 1½e	21	31	30½	30⅞	+ ⅜
Atl Ref pf 4 ↑	10	113	112¾	113	+ ½
Atlas Corp ½e	7	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow 3½e	220	60¼	59½	60	+ ½
Atlas Pow pf 5	14	117¼	117	117	
Aust Nichols	3	11	11	11	+ ⅛
AustN pfA5½ ↑	7	77½	77½	77½	+1
Auto Car Co	3	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
Aviation Corp .20e	268	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
B					
Bald Loco ct1½e	44	26⅛	25½	25⅞	+ ½
Balt & Ohio	187	13½	13	13¼	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio pf	87	23⅛	22½	22½	
Bangor & Ar	2	14¾	14	14¾	+ ¼
Ban & A pf7½k ↑	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
Barber Asph ½e	13	31⅞	30½	31½	+1⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60a	31	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅜
Bath Iron Wks 4	13	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	
Bayuk Cigars1½a	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Beatrice Cr 1.40a	1	57	57	57	+ ½
Beat Cr pf 4¼ ↑	10	107½	107½	107½	+ ¼
Bell Airc 1e	51	14¾	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
Beech Airc 1e	137	14¾	14⅛	14⅜	+ ¼
Belding Hem .80	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
Bendix Aviat 3	12	48⅝	48	48⅝	+1⅛
Ben Ind Ln 1.35e	2	38½	38¼	38¼	— ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	2	58½	57⅞	58¼	+ ⅛
Best Foods 1e	17	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
Beth Steel 6	59	65⅞	65⅛	65½	+ ⅝
Bigelow-Sanf 2	1	49	49	49	+ ⅜
Black&Deck 1.60a	5	23	22½	23	+ ½
Blaw-Knox .70e	48	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Bliss&Laugh 1½e	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Bloom'dale .90e ↑	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
Boeing Airplane 2e	25	18¾	18	18⅜	+ ½
Bon Ami A 4 ↑	10	96	96	96	— ½
Bohn Al & Br 3	2	48¾	48⅜	48¾	
Bono Strs 2	5	43½	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
Borden Co 1.70e	7	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	12	39⅝	39	39½	+ ¾
Boston & Maine	6	6½	6½	6½	
Bower R B 2½e	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
Braniff Airw .60	34	20⅛	19½	20	+ ½
Bridgeport Br .90e	14	11	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	21	39¼	37¾	39¼	+1⅞
Briggs & Strat	4	41½	41	41½	+ ½
Bristol-Myers 2	1	50½	50½	50½	+1
Bklyn Un Gas ½e	12	21¼	20⅞	21	— ⅛
Brown Shoe 2	5	45	45	45	
Brunswick-Balke 1	5	24¾	24	24¾	+ ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .70e	5	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7 ↑	30	125	125	125	—1
Budd Mfg	54	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg$5pf5 ↑	40	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜	+ ¼
Budd Wheel ¾e	21	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
BuffaloForge 1.80	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
Bullard Co ½e	3	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
Bulova Watch 2	11	49	48	49	+1¼
BurlingMills2.10e	22	40¾	39½	39⅞	+ ⅞
Burr Add Mach .60	9	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	105	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅞
BushTB pf 3½k ↑	80	66	64¾	66	+1½
Butler Bros .60	11	15	14⅞	15	
Butler Br pf 1¼	2	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Butte C & Z ¼e	7	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
Byers AM Co ½e	5	16½	16	16½	+ ½
Byers AM pf 7 ↑	20	93	93	93	
ByronJackson 1¼e	1	23	2 3	23	+ ½
C					
Calif Pack 1½	3	27½	27	27	+ ⅛
Calif P pf 2½ ↑	20	56	56	56	
Callahan Z-Lead	25	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Calum & Hec .80	58	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
Campbell Wy 1¼e	4	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ¼
Can Dry G Ale 1	34	34	33	34	+2
Canad Pacific 1e	20	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	1	49½	49½	49½	
Capital Adm A	2	11	10¼	11	+ ¼
Caro C & O 5 ↑	20	117	117	117	
Carpenter Stl 2½e	5	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅜
Carrier Corp	17	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅜
Carrier Corp pf2¼	2	62	62	62	+2
Car & Gen .20a	2	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ¼
Case (JI) Co 1¾e	26	37	36	37	+1½
Case,pil Tractor 2	5	48¾	48¼	48¾	+ ¾
Celanese Corp 2e	10	38¼	37½	38¼	+1
Celanese 7 pf 7 ↑	30	127¾	127	127	
Celanese 1stpf4¾	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ⅜
Celotex Corp ½	26	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ¼
Celptex Cp pf 1 ↑	30	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	45	21	20⅜	21	+1
Cent Foundry	6	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
Cent IIILtpf4½ ↑	20	111½	111½	111½	— ½
Cent R R N J	10	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
Cent Violeta S 3e	10	28⅜	27¾	28⅜	+ ⅝
Cerro de Pas 3	16	33½	32½	33½	+1½
Certain-teed Prod	65	7⅛	7	7	+ ¼
Certain-teed pf ↑	310	129	128	129	+2
Chain Belt 1	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
Champ Pap & F 1	5	29½	29¼	29½	+ ½
Checker Cab	2	40½	40½	40½	+1
Ches & Ohio 3a	52	50⅛	49⅝	49⅞	+ ⅛
Chi & E III	11	7⅛	7	7	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Chi & E III A 2e	4	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
Chi Grt West	56	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	11	24⅞	24½	24¾	+ ½
Chi Mail Or ¾e	1	21	21	21	
Chi & N W 5e	43	25½	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅜
Chi & NWpf .20e	21	56¾	56¼	56½	+ ¾
Chi Pneu Tool 2	5	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ½
Chickasha Cot O 1	11	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅝
Childs Co	12	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Chile Cop 3e ↑	60	29⅜	29	29⅜	+1⅜
Chrysler Corp 3	83	95½	90⅞	95½	+5
City I&F 1.20	3	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
City Invest ↑	170	31½	31½	31½	
City Inv pf 5½ ↑	10	55¼	55¼	55¼	+1½
City Stores ¼e	1	10	10	10	+ ¼
Clark Equip 3	6	50	48	50	+2
Clev Graph Br 2	1	44	44	44	— ⅜
Clev E I pf 4½ ↑	60	110	110	110	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	25	34¼	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
Cluett Peabody 2	2	67⅞	67⅝	67⅞	+ ⅜
Coca-Cola 3a	10	137	124	137	+3
Coca-Cola A 3 ↑	70	122½	122	122½	+1¼
Colgate-Palm ½a	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
Colgate-Ppf4¼ ↑	20	106½	106½	106½	
Collins & Aik 1	4	43¾	34½	34¾	+ ¼
Col Fuel & Iron 1	23	25⅜	24⅞	25⅛	+ ¼
Col & South	360	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Col&South 1pf ↑	520	30	28½	29¾	+1⅝
Col & South2pf ↑	220	27¼	26¾	26¾	+ ½
Col B'cast A1.60e	9	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
ColumG&El .20e	365	4⅜	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	9	91¼	90½	91	
Col G&E 5 pf5 ↑	20	88	86	88	+3
Colum Pict ¾e	9	21¾	20⅝	21	— ¼
Colum P pf 2¾	1	48	48	48	
Colum Carbon 4	2	94½	93	94½	—2
Comi Credit 2	21	39¾	38⅞	39¾	+1
Comi Invest Tr 2	41	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞	+ ½
Comi Solv ¾e	37	16⅞	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅝
Comwlth Ed 1.40	21	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅜
Com with&South	193	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
Com & So pf 3¾k	3	94¾	94½	94¾	+ ⅜
CongoleumNairn1a	5	29	28¾	29	+ ¼
Consol Cigar 2a	8	29⅜	29	29	+ ¼
Consol Cigpf4¾ ↑	10	101	101	101	
Cons Copper .10e	47	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	63	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	1	108	108	108	
Cons Film Ind	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Con Film pf 1k	18	29¼	29	29	+ ¼
Cons Laund .85e	2	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅜
Cons Nat Gas 1a	18	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	+ ¼
Cons RR Cuba pf	94	24	22½	23¼	+1⅛
Cons Vultee 2	18	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
Cons Vul pf 1¼	1	25½	25½	25½	
Consol'n Coal	19	22	21	22	+1⅛
Consol Coal pf2½	3	53	53	53	
Container Cp 1½e	3	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	11	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Can 1	26	37⅝	36⅞	37⅝	+ ½
Cont Dia Fib ½e	15	11⅞	11	11⅜	
Cont Ins 1.60a	5	46⅜	46	46¼	+ ⅜
Cont Motors .60	42	9	8½	9	+ ⅜
Cont Oil Del 1.20	10	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Steel 2e	1	29½	29½	29½	+1
Copperweld Stl .80	16	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
Corn Exch 2.40	70	55½	54⅜	55½	+ ½
Corn Prod 2.60	7	59	58½	58½	— ⅜
Cornell-D E .80	15	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
Coty Inc .30e	3	6	6	6	
Coty Interna ↑	3	32	30⅞	31½	+ ⅛
Crane Co 1a	20	26⅝	25⅝	26¼	+ ½
Crane Co pf 5 ↑	70	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	+ ¼
Cream Wheat 1.60	5	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ½
Crosley Corp 1	21	29½	29	29½	+1¼
Crown Cork & S 2	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	+1⅝
Crown Zeller 1	9	21⅞	21½	21½	
Crown Zel pf 5 ↑	10	103½	103½	103½	— ¼
Crucible Steel 3e	24	36	35⅛	36	+ ¼
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	88	87½	87½	+ ½
Cuba R R pf ↑	1800	29¾	28¼	29⅝	+1⅞
Cuban-A Sug 1e	89	18½	17⅞	18½	+1⅛
Cudahy Pack .60e	5	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅝
Curtis Publishing	42	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅜
Curtis Pub pf ↑	220	130	129	120	+1
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	35	59½	59½	59½	
Curtiss-Wright ¾e	118	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2	21	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅜
Cutler Ham 1½e	2	27¾	27½	27½	+ ¼
D					
DavisonChem 1¼e	5	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2e	46	41	40	41	+ ¾
Deere & Co pf1.40	1	36½	36½	36½	
Del & Hudson	53	37⅛	36	36¼	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	109	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	19	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray 1A ↑	30	39¾	39	39¼	+ ¼
Diam Match 1¾	3	35½	35	35½	+ ½
DiamMatch pf1½	2	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ½
Diam T Motor 1a	7	16½	16¼	16½	+ ½
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	37	37⅜	36¼	37⅜	+1¼
Doehler Die Cas 2e	8	45	45	45	+1
Dome Mines 1.20h	10	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Douglas Airc 5e	24	70½	69	70⅜	+1⅝
Dow Chem 3	7	122	121	122	+3¾
Dresser Indust 2e	10	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	4	13	13	13	+ ⅜
Duplan Corp .70a	4	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ⅝
duPont deN 5¼e	21	156½	155¼	155¼	+1¼
du Pont pf 4½	1	127	127	127	+ ⅜
E					
Eagle Pich Ld .60	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	10	40½	40	40½	+ ½
Eastman Kodak 5	1	175	175	175	+1½
Eaton Mfg 3	2	51¾	51¾	51¾	+1¾
Elastic S Nut	138	12⅜	11¾	11¾	
El Auto-Lite 2	7	44	43⅜	43⅞	+1
Elec Boat 1½e	14	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	24	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	20	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	8	102	101	102	+1⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	12	109	108	109	+1¼
El Storage Bat 2	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	
EmersonElMfg.80e	42	21¾	21	21¼	+ ¼
Eng Pub Service	42	16⅜	16	16	— ¼
Eng PS $5 pf5	2	104	104	104	+ ¼
EPSS$1.2pf5½	130	105	104	105	+1½
Eng PS $6 pf6	120	107	105	107	+1½
Equit Off Bldg	15	1½	1⅜	1½	
Erie R R 1	15	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
Erie R R 1 pf	42	13⅜	12⅞	13	+ ¼
Erie R R pf A 5	10	70	69	69¾	+1½
EurekaVCleaner½	6	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
Evans Products ½	14	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	10	46⅝	45¾	45¾	+ ½
F					
Fairbanks Morse1a	12	43½	43	43½	+ ⅝
Fajardo Sugar 2	25	25⅜	24¾	25⅜	+ ⅞
Farns Tel & Rad	18	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅜
Fed Lt & Tr 1¾e	6	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅜
FedMng&Sm 3½e	5	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ¾
Fed Mogul 1¼e	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
Fed Mot Tr .40a	10	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ¼
Federat D Strs1½	2	31½	31½	31½	+ ¾
FedDStrs pf4¼ ↑	50	108	108	108	+1
Ferro Enam 1	11	25½	24¼	25½	+1¾
Fid P Ins 1.60a	8	50¼	50	50¼	+ ½
FirestoneT&R 2e	10	56¾	55¾	56¾	+1
Firest T&R pf4½	4	107¾	107½	107¾	+ ½
First Nat Strs2¼	4	43¾	42¼	42¼	
Flintkote .90e	9	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
Florence Stove 2	1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
Follansbee Sti	10	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ¼
FollansbeeStl pf ↑	250	49½	47	49¼	+2¾
Food Mach 1¾e	3	69	67	69	+4
Foster Wheel 1a	11	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅜
FostWhlpf 1¾ ↑	70	25¾	25	25¼	+ ¼
FranciscoSugar¼e	14	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ½
Freeport Sulph 2	6	34	33¾	33¾	+ ½
Fruehauf T 1.60	4	44¾	44½	44¾	+1¼
FruehaulTpf4½ ↑	40	114½	114½	114½	
G					
Gabriel ¼e	54	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ½
Gair Robert .30e	25	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	3	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Gamewell Co	10	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅝
Gar Wood Ind .40	25	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
Gaylord Cont ½a	11	22½	21½	22¼	+ ¾
Gaylord Cpf2¾ ↑	20	58	58	58	
GenAmInvest 2.32e	10	13⅛	13	13	
Gen Am Tr 2¾e	3	50	49¾	50	+ ¾
Gen Baking .60	18	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
Gen Bronze .80e	19	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	24	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ¼
Gen Cable A	8	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
Gen Cable pf7k	240	123	121½	121½	—2¼
Gen Cigar 1a	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Elec 1.40	88	39¼	38⅞	39¼	+ ¼
Gen Foods 1.60	8	41¾	41¾	41⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½ ↑	60	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ¼
Gen G & El A	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
Gen Mills 4	1	113	113	113	Cash
Gen Mills 5pf 5 ↑	20	130	130	130	
Gen Motors 3	60	64¾	63⅜	63¾	+1½
Gen Motors pf 5	1	129	129	129	+2
Gen Out Adv ½e	11	10¾	10¼	10⅜	+ ½
Gen Prec Eq 1	19	23	22½	23	+ ½
Gen Print Ink .40	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Gen Pub Service	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Cash

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gen Ry Sig 1¼e	3	30	28¾	30	+ ¾
Gen Real & Util	10	4⅛	4	4	
Gen Refract 1.10e	32	22⅝	21⅞	22⅝	+ ¾
Gen Shoe 1	1	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
Gen S Cst pf 6k	160	107½	105	107¼	+2¾
Gen Time Inst 1a	10	29	29	29	
Gen Tel 1.60	1	25½	26½	26½	
Gen Tire & Rub 1e	25	25½	24½	25½	+1½
GilletteSafR .80a	67	16⅜	15½	16⅛	+ ⅝
Gimbel Bros .90e	15	21¾	21⅛	21⅜	
Gimbel Bros $6pf6

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

West. Pacific Holders Seek Injunction

NEW YORK (AP)—Two stockholders of the Western Pacific Railroad Corporation, a holding concern, have filed suit in Federal court to enjoin the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York from accepting for exchange from the James Foundation of New York, Inc., securities of the Western Pacific Railroad Co.

Henry and H. May Behlert of Washington, D. C., filed the suit on behalf of all other stockholders of the Western Pacific Railroad Corp. on the ground that the securities rightfully belong to their corporation.

Guaranty has been designated depository and exchange agent under a plan of reorganization of the railroad company, approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the United States Supreme Court and the Federal Court of the Northern District of California.

In addition to the injunction against the bank, the complaint asks that the estate of Arthur Curtiss James, late president of the holding corporation and of the railroad company, be directed to pay $12,181,129 to the holding corporation; that promissory notes totaling $4,478,850 executed by the holding corporation and now held by the James Foundation be cancelled and set aside.

The complaint alleges a series of fraudulent transactions involving the railroad company's securities beginning in 1931 and culminating in their ownership by the James Foundation, created under the will of Mr. James, who passed on in 1941.

Exchange of securities under the reorganization plan is to begin Dec. 29. The complaint asserts the contemplated exchange would give to the James Foundation absolute control of the railroad company.

In addition to the Foundation, Guaranty and Western Pacific Railroad Corp., the complaint names as defendants executors of the estate of Mr. James and the Curtiss Southwestern Co., a wholly-owned holding company of the late Mr. James.

Importation Quotas Of Coffee Increased

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Inter-American Coffee Board has substantially raised coffee quotas above the basic quotas to encourage importation of coffee.

The Coffee Board ordered an emergency increase in the quotas for the United States market as of Jan. 1, 1945, for three months to 200 per cent of the basic quotas.

The board announced that the quotas (given in bags), beginning the first of the year will be as follows:

Brazil—16,607,475, Colombia—5,622,071, Costa Rica—357,150, Cuba—142,860, Dominican Republic—214,290, Ecuador—267,863, El Salvador—1,071,450, Guatemala—955,376, Haiti—491,081, Honduras—35,715, Mexico—848,231, Nicaragua—348,221, Peru—44,644, Venezuela—750,015.

The board also announced that it had readjusted quotas to 125 per cent of basic quotas as of April 1, 1945. The statement said it was understood the board would review conditions existing at that time and vote an additional increase if necessary.

Plans to Rehire Temporary Workers Now in Service

TOLEDO (AP)—W. P. Zimmerman, vice-president of the Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., announced the concern had set as one of its peactime goals rehiring of all temporary employees who had entered military service.

Temporary employees, Mr. Zimmerman explained, are not covered by re-employment provisions of the Selective Service Act.

"So far as is humanly possible," Mr. Zimmerman said, "all former employees who have acquired higher skills will be placed in jobs where they will have full scope for their abilities."

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.64	1.63	1.63¾	1.64
Minneapolis	1.56⅜	1.56¼	1.56⅛	1.56⅝
Kansas City	1.55¾	1.55¼	1.55⅜	1.55⅜
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.55	1.54⅛	1.54⅝	1.54¾
Minneapolis	1.52½	1.51⅞	1.52¼	1.52½
Kansas City	1.47¼	1.46⅞	1.47⅛	1.47⅛
September Wheat				
Chicago	1.54	1.53⅛	1.53½	1.53⅞
Minneapolis			1.49½	1.49¾
Kansas City			1.46⅜	1.46⅜
May Oats				
Chicago	66¼	65¾	66⅛	66
Minneapolis	61⅞	61¼	61⅝	61½
Rye, Chicago				
May	1.13¼	1.14¼	1.12	1.14 1.13¼
July	1.10¼	1.11	1.09⅛	1.10⅜ 1.10⅜
Sept.	1.07⅞	1.08¼	1.06½	1.08 1.07¾
Barley, Chicago				
May	1.09¾	1.10	1.09¼	1.10 1.06½
July	1.04	....	....	1.04 1.03¾

Wool

Grease

March				96.0B 95.8
May				94.8B 94.5
July				93.0B 92.8
October				91.0B 90.8

Tops

March	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5B	132.0
May				130.3B	129.8
July	128.0	128.0	127.5	127.5T	127.7
October	125.0	125.0	124.0	124.0T	124.7

B—Bid. T—Traded.

Cotton

March	22.00	22.09	22.00	22.06	21.99
May	21.94	22.02	21.94	21.98	21.93
July	21.64	21.76	21.64	21.72	21.61
October	20.69	20.76	20.69	20.71	20.67
December	20.60	20.66	20.60	20.65	20.55

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
January	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.25
February	....	....	....	1.35n	1.35
March	....	....	....	1.45n	1.45
		Eggs			
December	40.60	40.60	40.60	40.60	40.60
January	34.40	45.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
October	36.95	37.10	36.90	37.00	37.00

n-Nominal.

Market Closings On New Year's Day

By the Associated Press

New York

Principal security and commodity markets throughout the world will be closed next Monday, New Year's Day.

All markets with the exception of the New York Wool Top Associates will function as usual in the abbreviated Saturday session tomorrow.

Heads Pump Firm

Clarence E. Searle

Elected president of Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp., succeeding Harry C. Beaver, who was elected vice-chairman and chairman of the management committee. Mr. Searle was formerly a vice-president. Hobart C. Ramsey, formerly a vice-president, was named executive vice-president.

Wilson Urges Action In Releasing More People for War Jobs

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles E. Wilson, former executive vice-chairman of the War Production Board, recommends that the Government "cut into other kinds of work to release people for war jobs in which critical bottlenecks are appearing."

Mr. Wilson, who resumed the presidency of General Electric Co. last Sept. 8 after resigning from the WPB two weeks earlier, told a press conference:

"Some things are being manufactured which can't be considered absolutely essential—such as pocketbooks, for example. I believe such companies would release employees so that they can make necessary war goods. It wouldn't take too long to train them."

Mr. Wilson said the shortage of certain war items (such as tires, trucks, big guns and shells) and a need for around 300,000 additional war workers "has been talked about for six months and still nothing has been done."

He suggested the United States Employment Service could help get workers into war industries and asserted: "About changing the selective service regulations to try and get more workers—I don't think that will help much."

Saying "I don't want to appear too critical," Mr. Wilson added that "American businessmen ought to help find out how to overcome this shortage."

He said he felt "it is wrong thinking about postwar planning. All of industry now is on war work and on the job for the Army and Navy."

Turkey Seeks U. S. Railway Equipment

NEW YORK (AP)—Turkey will buy $6 million worth of American railroad equipment as the first step in postwar expansion of its transportation system, Galib Guran, assistant general director of Turkish Street Railways, said.

"The long-term program will amount to seven times the initial expenditure, dependent upon the reception and service my Government receives from American business," Mr. Guran said during a visit to the American Brake Shoe Co. laboratories and foundry.

Mr. Guran, who is beginning a tour of eastern heavy industry, will advise a special Turkish purchasing commission en route to the United States on railroad equipment and rolling stock.

Beech Proposes Additional Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Beech Aircraft Corp. will vote Jan. 25 on increasing the company's authorized common stock from the present 500,000 shares to 1,500,000 shares, the company announced.

The additional stock would be treated as a reserve so that after the war the corporation would be in a position "to take quick and decisive action, if and when conditions render such action advisable," the board of directors stated in a notice to stockholders.

New Haven Shows Decline In November Net Income

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has reported a net income of $473,372 for the month of November, a decrease of $1,088,274 under the net income for the same period a year ago. Gross revenues for the month set at $14,400,592, a decrease of $104,891 under November of last year.

For the 11 months period ended Nov. 30, the road reported gross revenues of $167,413,223, an increase of $2,944,352 over the same period of last year. Passenger revenues increased $3,416,685 and freight revenues decreased $869,510.

Westinghouse Elec. Output In Year Exceeds $1 Billion

NEW YORK (AP)—More than a billion dollars in equipment was turned out during 1944 by Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., George H. Bucher, president, announced.

Mr. Bucher, in a year-end statement, said this included power units and other devices for aircraft carriers, "all the gun stabilizers on American tanks" and special motors for bomb sights.

Bank Says Tax Laws Can Mold U. S. Destiny

"Colossal Federal expenditures and onerous taxes during the war period are unavoidable, and we must brace ourselves accordingly," says The First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

Continuing, the Bank says, "But the foundation must now be laid for sound postwar fiscal policies.

"There are two principal bases of taxation—purchasing power and business incentive. Under the former theory, it is held that those in the lower-income group—family income below $2,500—should be lightly taxed, or not at all, since this group accounts for a large proportion of the consumer buying, and by paying a minimum of taxes they will have that much more money to spend in the market place and thus provide for a high level of business activity and employment.

"This sounds plausible and is politically popular. But there are unfavorable long-term consequences involved in this policy of taxation that should be given serious consideration. With prospects that Federal expenditures in the postwar period may be from two to three times the average annual outlay of the 1930's and at least six times as much as the average for the 1920's in order to cover the indispensable items, it is obvious that there must be a curb on all nonessential spending.

"The most effective brake is a tax-conscious public. Any tax plan, therefore, that would relieve a large proportion of the voters from a fair share of the burden would be unsound in principle and in practice, as this would tend to remove any effective opposition to excessive public spending. It might also encourage heavy spending in the postwar period for the benefit of groups thus favored.

"On the other hand, the tax relief of the lower-income group would shift the burden to the middle class and to those in the upper-income brackets. If too large a burden is placed on the middle class, it might lead to the liquidation of a group that is the backbone of our private enterprise and democratic Government. Furthermore, it would tend to dry up the source of new venture capital, a steady flow of which is essential to a vital and expansive economy and for the creation of new jobs.

"It is estimated that on the average about $6,000 in plant, equipment, and machinery is invested for each industrial worker. Should excessive taxes make unattractive such investment, then a blow would be struck at the source of job making. So by penalizing those who provide the job money, the workers would be robbed of jobs and thus create chronic unemployment, as prevailed in the 1930's.

"In the past, when taxes constituted such a small proportion of national income, it did not matter so much—so far as our economy is concerned—what was the basis of taxation. But in the postwar period, with taxes absorbing a large share of income, it is of grave concern how the burden is spread.

"The essence of the American system is the release of individual energy and initiative under adequate incentives in risk-taking enterprises. . . . The plan proposed of having the Federal Government guarantee 60,000,000 jobs has a mediaeval tinge. For the only way that the Government could make good on such a proposal would be by taking complete charge of all our economic activities.

"Many of the planners are proposing postwar expenditures on the assumption that our national income in the postwar period will be at least $140,000,000,000.

"The postwar tax policy can largely shape the destiny of this country. Hence, until we have some conception of the amount of postwar Federal expenditures and the tax-collecting capacity of the country, we cannot proceed very far with plans for the future."

Tells of Progress By Northern Pacific

CHICAGO (AP)—Charles E. Denney, president of Northern Pacific Railway Co., announced that his company in 1944 purchased $10,000,000 of its refunding and improvement bonds and spent substantially the same amount for new locomotives and cars placed in service during the year.

An additional $12,000,000 chargeable to capital account, Mr. Denney reported, was spent during the year for improvements to road and equipment. He also disclosed that Northern Pacific directors had approved the purchase of 1,000 box cars for delivery beginning in the third quarter of 1945.

The board declared a dividend of $1 a share payable Feb. 1, 1945, to holders of record Jan. 5. The company made a like disbursement on Feb. 1 of this year.

B. & M. November Net Shows Gain Over Year Ago

By the Associated Press

The Boston & Maine Railroad reported an earned net income in November of $468,804 over and above fixed charges and $257,929 after contingent charges.

The company's monthly financial statement said this compares with net income of $350,788 after fixed charges reported for the same month a year ago.

Week's Power Output Highest in History

By the Associated Press

New York

Edison Electric Institute reported electric power distributed in the week ended Dec. 23 aggregated 4,616,975,000 kilowatt-hours, the highest in history, compared with 4,563,079,000 the preceding week and 4,295,010,000 in the corresponding 1943 week.

The statistical organization said that since the Christmas holiday was included in the 1943 week, no true comparisons were available on a percentage basis, and it omitted its usual regional report.

Corporations' Working Capital Expands 58 P. C. in 5½ Years

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The net working capital of 1,271 registered corporations increased 58 per cent between Jan. 1, 1939, and June 30, 1944, a Securities and Exchange Commission analysis disclosed.

The volume of net working capital rose from $11,076,000,000 to $17,449,000,000.

Of the 33 groups analyzed, only one—financial corporations—experienced a drop in net working capital. The decrease—from $657,000,000 to $560,000,000—reflected a 15 per cent decline in activity by commercial credit and personal finance companies as a result of scarcities in consumers' durable goods.

Railroads' Gain Largest

Railroads reported the largest working capital increase in the major industrial groups with a 314 per cent rise during the five-and-a-half year period. In 1939, working capital for this group was stated at $349,000,000 compared with $1,444,000,000 in June, 1944. Other transportation corporations showed a 168 per cent increase.

The 818 corporations in the manufacturing group reported a net working capital increase of from $8,592,000,000 to $13,106,000,000 with war industries showing a 70 per cent increase compared with the 34 per cent increase for non-war manufacturing companies.

The most spectacular rise was the 611 per cent reported for the 25 aircraft companies included in the manufacturing group. Automobile and truck companies showed a 99 per cent rise.

Classified by asset size, the study disclosed that companies with assets of less than $5,000,000 reported a net working capital increase of 68 per cent compared with 55 per cent for companies with assets between $5,000,000 and $100,000,000 and 50 per cent for companies with assets of more than $100,000,000.

Auto Accessories Do Well

Percentages of net working capital increase reported for other groups in the analysis:

Food and related industries—74 companies—41 per cent.

Tobacco—13 companies—20 per cent.

Beverages—38 companies—24 per cent.

Textiles and apparel—50 companies—53 per cent.

Paper and allied products—38 companies—61 per cent.

Chemicals and allied products—66 companies—44 per cent.

Oil refining—29 companies—28 per cent.

Rubber products—11 companies—34 per cent.

Leather and products—13 companies—24 per cent.

Stone, clay and building materials—33 companies—53 per cent.

Building equipment—15 companies—40 per cent.

Iron and steel—51 companies—54 per cent.

Non-ferrous metals—32 companies—46 per cent.

Electrical supplies and equipment—46 companies—59 per cent.

Industrial, agricultural and office machinery and equipment—100 companies—50 per cent.

Automobile parts and accessories—61 companies—92 per cent.

Other transportation equipment—24 companies—73 per cent.

Miscellaneous manufacturing—80 companies—30 per cent.

Mining corporations—75 companies—51 per cent.

Public utility systems—49 companies—66 per cent.

Trade corporations—112 companies—45 per cent.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Hardware Co	34¾	36¾
American Manufacturing	51¾	54¾
American Manufac 5 pf	97¾	..
American Optical	31¼	33¼
American Wringer Co	11⅞	12⅞
†Amoskeag Company	46	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	85	..
Appleton Company	34¾	37¾
Applier Arts Corp	4⅞	4¾
Arlington Mills	57	60¼
Art Metals Construction	27¼	29¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	31¼	33¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅜	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¼	23½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	110	..
Bendix Home Appliance	7⅞	8⅝
Berkshire Fine Spinning	22	23⅜
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	88¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	101	..
Boston Wharf Company	24⅞	26⅜
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34⅜	37¼
Brown Co	2.05	2.35
Brown Co pf	40	42½
Brown Durrell	5¾	7
Campbell A S Co Inc	12⅜	14
Chapman Valve Manufac	35¼	38
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	17⅜	19¼
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	50¼	53
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	29¼	32¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22¾	23¼
Draper Corporation	79	81
Durez Plastic Chemical	28¾	30¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15½	17
Eastern Corporation	13⅛	14⅛
Exolon Co	9⅜	10½
Family Finance Inc	13⅜	14⅞
Family Finance pf A	26	28¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	49½	52½
Fruit of the Loom	36¾	39½
General Machinery	28¼	30⅛
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	11⅛	12¼
Goodall Sanford	24	26½
Graton & Knight Co	13⅜	14⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	95	..
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¾	33¾
Great Northern Paper Co	34¾	36¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	71	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 vc pf	20	..
Grinnell Corp	18	19½
Harrington & Richardson	13⅜	17⅜
Haskelite Mfg Co	6⅜	7¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	41½	44
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	21⅜	23⅜
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18⅛	20
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	28
Hooker Elect Chem	30¾	32⅜
International Detrola	14⅛	15½
Kendall Company	10⅜	11⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	22½	24⅝
Landers Frary & Clark	40½	43
Lincoln Stores Inc	25	27½
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	9¾	10½
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	121	126
Marathon Paper Mills	30½	32¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	61¾	65
Merck & Co	36	38¾
Mirrick Manufacturing	58¾	62
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	79	..
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	10⅜	11⅝
Moxie Co Class B	4⅝	5½
Nashawena Mills	22⅜	23⅞
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	80	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	35½	38½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	81¼	85¾
ashua Manufac Co 2d pf	30⅜	32⅝
National Shirt Shops	18⅜	19⅞
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	70¾	75¼
New England Lime	57⅛	..
Nicholson File Company	36½	38¾
Nonquitt Mills	32¾	35⅜
Ohio Finance	10⅜	12
Oneida Limited	21¼	23¼
Parker Appliance	14⅛	15⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	122½	127½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	76	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	92	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3⅞	4⅝
Richardson & Co	38	43¾
Saco Lowell Shops	37	39¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	37	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	68¼	..
Submarine Signal Co	43½	46
Tampax Inc	5¼	6
Time Incorporated	67¼	70¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	5⅞	6¼
United Elastic Corp	18¼	20¼
U S Envelope Company	86	90½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	134	139
Waltham Watch Co	24¾	27¼
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	102½	106¼
Wamsutta Mills Inc	34½	36½
Warner & Swasey Co	91½	101½
Warren Bros Class B	40¾	43¾
Warren Bros Class C	18⅝	20⅛
West Point Manufacturing	47¾	50¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	16½	17¾

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alamaba Power $7 pf	116¾	120¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 jf	110¾	114¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	110¼	114¼
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	100¾	104¾
Empire District Elec	15⅛	16⅛
General Water G & E $3 pf	51½	54
Jamaica Water Supply	35¼	38
Jamaica Wat Supply 05 pf A	106¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	108¾	112¾
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	106¼	110¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwf 5 pf	104¾	108¾
Northern Indiana Pub Serv $5 pf	106¾	110¾
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	33¾	36
*No States Power Del 6 pf	73¼	76¼
*No States Power Del 7 pf	82¾	85¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113¾	117¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	115¾	119¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	108¾	112¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	108¾	112¼
Public Service Colo	27⅞	29⅞
Public Service Ind	19¾	21⅛
Public Service Ind 5 pf	105¾	109¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	110¼	114¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	105¾	109¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	107¼	111¼
Rochester Telephone Co	15	16
San Diego Gas & Electric	13⅜	14½
Sierra Pacific Power Co	20½	22⅝
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	118	..
Southwestern Public Ser	18⅞	20¼
Tampa Electric Co	27¼	29¼
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	109¾	113¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	108¾	112¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	15⅞	17¼

*Ex-Dividend.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅜	14⅞
Beverly Gas & Electric	43	..
Brockton Gas Light	9¼	10⅛
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	118	123
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	17⅜	18⅞
Conn Light & Power	45¼	47¾
Derby Gas & Elec	20¾	22½
Eastern Utilities Asso	24½	26½
Eastern Util Asso conv	3¾	4¼
Fall River Gas Works	29¾	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	41¾	44½
Green Mountain Power pf	89½	93½
Hartford Electric Light	53¼	56
Haverhill Electric	27¾	30¼
Haverhill Gas Light	18⅞	20⅞
Holyoke Water Power	17½	19½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	33	..
Lowell Electric Light	41¾	44¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	87¾	91¼
Mass Power & Light pf	17⅞	19⅜
Mass Utilities Asso pf	34½	37
Narragansett Elec pf	56½	59½
N E Gas & Electric 55.50 pf	40¾	42½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	63¼	65¼

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (1)	26¾	28
Bank of New York (14)	446	458
Bankers Trust (1.40a)	51	53¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	113½	118½
Central Hanover Bk&Trust (4)	108¾	112
Chase National (1.40)	44¾	46¾
Chemical Bk &Trust (1.80)	51½	53¾
Commercial (1.60)	49¾	52¼
Continental Bk & Trust (.80)	24¾	26¼
Corn Exchange Bk&Trust (2.40)	54⅜	57⅛
Empire Trust (3)	83	87
First National New York (80)	1810	1850
Guaranty Trust (12)	350	358
Irving Trust (.60a)	16⅛	17⅛
ings County (80)	1705	1755
Lawyers Trust (1)	40	43
Manufacturers Trust (2)	54¼	58¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51½	53½
J P Morgan (6.50)	279½	284½
National City (1)	44	46
New York Trust (3½)	102½	106½
Public (1½)	49	51½
Title Guarantee & Trust	11	11⅞
United States (60a)	1415	1460

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	52⅞	53⅜
Merchants National (12)	332	347
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	56½	62½
National Shawmut (1)	28⅞	30⅜
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	..
Second National (4)	129	136
†State Street Trust (8)	282	..
United States Trust (.50)	11⅜	12⅝
United States Trust pf (.80)	16⅞	18⅜
Webster & Atlas (2)	59½	63½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	52⅛	54⅜
Continental Illinois (4)	104¾	108¾
First National Chicago (8)	295	300
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	39	41⅞

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	130½	138½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	48½	51¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	39¾	41½
Agricultural (3a)	72½	76
American Alliance (1a)	21½	23½
American Casualty Co (1.60)	11¾	13
American Equitable (1)	14⅞	16⅜
American Insurance New (1½a)	14⅞	16⅛
American Re-Insurance (2)	53¼	56½
American Reserve	19¼	20¾
American Surety (2½)	58¾	61¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	75	80
Boston (16a)	602	632
Camden Fire (1)	19⅜	21⅛
City of New York (1)	18⅛	20⅛
Connecticut General Life (1a)	61	63
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	44	46½
Federal (1.40)	48	51½
Fire Assn Philadel (2a)	63½	67½
Fireman Fund (SF) (1)	86	90
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11⅝	12¾
Franklin Fire (1)	21¾	23¼
General Reinsurance (2)	52	55
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1)	18	20
Glens Falls (1.60a)	42¾	45¼
Globe & Republic (1a)	7⅞	8½
Great Am Insurance (1.20)	28⅛	29⅞
Hanover (1.20)	24¾	26¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	99¼	104¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60)	37½	40½
Home Insurance (1.20)	25¾	27⅝
Homestead (1a)	14	16
Insur Company N Amer (2½)	87¼	89¾
Jer Insur New York (1.80)	35¼	38¼
Knickerbocker (1a)	7⅞	8¼
Maryland Casualty	8	8¾
Mass Bonding (3½)	73	76½
Merchants & Mfrs N Y (.40)	4⅝	5¾
Merchants Fire As (1½a)	46¼	49¼
National Fire (2)	54¼	57¼
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅞	7½
National Union (3a)	164	174
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	26⅜	28⅝
New Brunswick (1½)	27¼	29¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44	47
New York Fire (.80)	11½	13
North River (1)	20⅞	22⅝
Northeast Insurance	6	6¾
Northern (3a)	78	82½
Pacific Fire (5)	96½	101½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48½	51
Peerless Casualty Co (.70)	12⅞	14½
Phoenix (2a)	84½	88½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	12⅛	13⅝
Providence-Washington (1a)	31⅞	34⅜
ReinsuranceCorNewYork	4½	6⅜
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St Paul Fire & Marine	69¾	72¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	45¼	47¾
Security (1.40)	32⅞	34⅞
Springfield (4½a)	120½	126
Standard Accident (2.23¾)	34½	37
Travelers (16)	530	545
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	38⅜	40⅜
United States Fire (2)	47¾	50½
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	77½	78½
Westchester (1.20a)	32⅜	34⅜

a—also extra or extras. g—paid last year. e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.94	4.31
Amerex Holding	26.75	28.625
American Business Shares	3.74	4.03
Axe Houghton Fund	14.82	15.94
Baystate Corp	23.50	25.50
Bond Inv Tr of America	102.79	107.07
Boston Fund	18.68	20.09
Broad Street Investing	30.66	33.15
Bullock Fund	16.52	18.10
Canadian Investment Fund	3.35	3.95
Century Shares Trust	29.78	32.02
Chemical Fund	9.64	10.65
Christiana Securities Co	2555.00	2655.00
Commodity Corp	9.37	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	46.75	49.75
Dividend Shares	1.33	1.46
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	22.74	24.42
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	14.12	15.17
Equity Corp $3 pf	41.75	44.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	21.03	22.64
Fund Investors Inc	24.24	25.56
General Capital	35.70	38.89
General Investors Trust	5.60	6.04
Group Securities Inc		
Automobile Shares	6.14	6.76
Low Priced Shares	6.43	7.07
Railroad Shares	3.99	4.49
Railroad Equip Shares	4.69	5.17
Steel Shares	4.47	4.93
Incorporated Investors Tr	23.25	25.00
Institutional Sec. Bank Group	.98	1.09
Inst Sec. Insurance Group	1.05	1.17
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked		
B-1	29.18	S-1	....	27.57
B-2	30.79	S-2	....	14.85
B-3	22.13	S-3	....	12.68
B-4	11.78	S-4	....	5.87
K-1	20.92	K-2	....	24.77

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	37.00	..
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.90	..
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.58	10.53
Maryland Fund	5.90	6.50
Mass Invest Tr	23.07	24.81
Mass Inv 2d Fd	11.38	12.45
Mutual Invest	11.84	12.94
Nation Wide Voting	1.36	1.50
New England Fund	13.69	14.77
New York Stocks		
Automobile	7.08	7.79
Railroad	6.80	7.48
Railroad Equip	8.07	8.83
Steel	6.34	6.98
Plymouth Fund Inc	.56	.61
Putnam Fund	14.63	15.73
Quarterly Income Shares	8.475	9.125
Railway & Light Sec	15.625	16.875
Railway & Light Sec pf	111.00	..
Republ Invest Fund	3.52	3.86
Scudder Stevens&Clark	94.70	96.62
State Street Invest	47.50	50.50
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.79	.88
Union pf Stock Fund	20.29	22.18
Union com Stock Fund B	6.93	7.57
Wellington Fund	17.35	18.93

Fixed and Unit Type

Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.91	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	5.09	..
Diversified Tr C	3.90	..
Diversified Tr D	5.80	6.65
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.95	4.60
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.12	5.89
Nation Wide Sec	4.11	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.125	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.

Sports News

Bibeault and Rozzini Spark Bruins to Win Over Chicago

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Manager Art Ross of the Boston Bruins has made three moves to strengthen his club and has indicated that more may be made. If his future changes turn out as well as those already made, the Bruins will have a lot to say in National Hockey League circles from here in.

So much was evident at the Garden last night as the Bruins defeated Chicago Black Hawks 2-1. Newcomer Paul Bibeault performed brilliantly in the Bruins' goal. Former Olympic Gino Rozzini who was taking Art Jackson's place, pepped up the third line to the point where its effectiveness was of real value. And in general the team showed new spark, new drive, and new confidence.

Nothing to Report

The expected negotiations with Chicago did not pan out yesterday, so that Manager Ross had nothing to report at the pre-game dinner. President Bill Tobin of the Hawks remained here today and was not due to leave until this afternoon, however, and accordingly there is still the possibility that some deal may be made. The Chicago team left immediately after the game for Toronto, where they play the Maple Leafs tomorrow night.

The acquisition of Bibeault is being hailed on all sides locally, and it may prove the means of lifting the Bruins higher in the standing. The Rossmen gained two points on the idle third-place Maple Leafs, who, according to reports, are alarmed at their chances of being dropped down to fourth.

Interesting Game

Last night's game was one of the most interesting of the season here, and for the first time there was no scoring by either team until the third period. Then the Bruins scored two, followed by Chicago's lone tally, which spoiled Bibeault's bid for a shutout.

The Bruins deserved their victory last night, and they should have won by a wider margin. But for the goal-tending of Mike Karakas and the oddities of the game which saw the puck taking strange bounces, the B's would have won going away.

"Not in Shape"

Although Bibeault's performance left nothing to be desired, he was not satisfied himself. "I've only played three exhibition games this winter," he declared, "and I'm not in shape to play a whole league game yet. I got tired in the third period, and that's probably why they scored."

Paul, however, was just being modest, for Cully Dahlstrom's shot would have beaten any goalie. Yet it is a good omen for the Bruins if Bibeaut thinks he can play a better game. His teammates were fully satisfied as it was. If Bibeault can improve on that performance, things will definitely be looking up for the Bruins.

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Briefs: Rozzini's play was a marked improvement over Jackson's . . . In home games Stoney played as though he wanted to be traded . . . Durable Mush March had to retire with an injured leg . . . Mush has been in the league only one year less than Dit Clapper, who is now in his 18th season . . . Governor Saltonstall and members of his family occupied Box 43 . . . Flight Sergeant Jack McGill, the former Pic and Bruin, is in town on furlough and may play with the Olympics . . . Fishy Dumond did the same thing when he was on furlough from the U. S. Army two season ago.

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The Bruins' winning goal was scored by Bill Cupolo . . . Razzini set up Gladu on the B's first tally . . . Manager Paul Thompsom took his goalie out with 47 seconds to go, and the game ended on a wild and wooly note . . . Wilf Field, who looks like a bigger edition of Toronto's Wally Stanowski, got the only penalty of the night for holding Cowley . . . The Olympics arrived back in town just before game time . . . They reached Baltimore all right Wednesday night, but couldn't get to the rink because of the storm . . . They practiced at the Garden this noon.

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Bruins go to New York Sunday for a game with Rangers . . . Their next home contest is against Montreal Canadiens next Tuesday, and don't for a minute think that Mr. Bibeault will not be trying to outshine Mr. Durnan . . . Their private duel should be worth seeing. The Olympics play Philadelphia Falcons in a two-game series at the Arena tomorrow and Sunday nights.

Seeded Juniors Make Semifinals In Eastern Play

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—The four top-seeded players won their way into the semifinals of the junior singles of the eastern junior indoor tennis championships, along with three of the four seeded stars in the boys' singles. In the doubles, too, the seeded pairs reached the round of four. The third round results:

Boys' Singles

Sidney Schwartz, Brooklyn (1), defeated Richard Palmer, Forest Hills, 6—0, 6—1.

Marvin Mantin, New York, defeated Richard Barnes, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

Ted Rubin, Baltimore (2), defeated Donald Cooper, Brooklyn, 6—2, 6—1.

Alan J. Fischl, Long Island City (4), defeated Daniel Singer, New York, 2—6, 8—6, 6—0.

Junior Singles

Alan S. Watson, Short Hills, N. J. (1), defeated Gordon Washburn, Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—4.

Leonard L. Steiner, Brooklyn (3), defeated Charles Lynch, Bronxville, 6—3, 6—4.

Seaman John E. Riihilouma, Bermuda (2), defeated Richard Kirschner, New York, 8—6, 6—3.

Linton H. Baldwin, Brooklyn (4), defeated Roland Ostrower, New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Junior Doubles

Lynch-Watson (1) defeated John Frankenheimer-Vincent Richards, Jr., 6—1, 6—0.

Baldwin-Glenn Shively (3) defeated Arthur Ecker-Victor Kiam, 3—8, 8—6, 6—2.

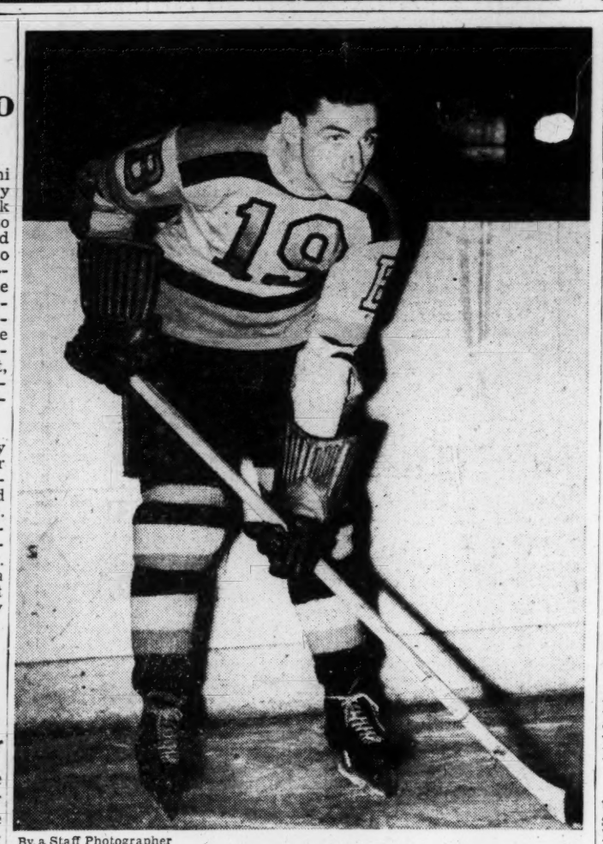
Riihilouma-Peter D. Lemon (2) defeated John Simon-Daniel M. Singer, 6—0, 6—2.

Steiner-Sidney Schwartz (4) defeated Richard Goodkind-Richard Herrnstadt, 6—1, 6—4.

Reds' Boss Optimistic

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Manager Bill McKechnie of the Cincinnati Reds stopped in at the New York Giants office for a social call and passed on the word he believes baseball will be played in 1945.

American Hockey League
By the Associated Press
Result Dec. 28
Providence 6, Indianapolis 0.



By a Staff Photographer

Paul Gladu, Bruins

Although Paul has scored only two goals this season, his second proved a very important tally, for it was the opener against Chicago Black Hawks at the Garden last night. He beat Goalie Mike Karakas after taking a pass from Gino Rozzini, recently promoted from the Olympics.

Around the Hub in Sports

Duffy Belongs in Hall of Fame

Big league baseball writers will soon be asked to cast another Hall of Fame ballot, and once again the list is jammed with deserving personalities. When Rogers Hornsby's bust was added to the Cooperstown shrine, Ed Walsh, Miller Huggins, Ed Delahanty, Rube Waddell and Frank Chance all received more than 100 votes, yet were shy of the required 175 ballots. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that at least one or two of this group will be invited into the Hall this time.

This sector has for years been backing little Hughie Duffy as a leading candidate for Cooperstown, and it would seem from where we sit that the gentleman with the all-time high .438 batting average belongs among the select. But, somehow, he never has been given a great deal of attention.

As Bob Quinn points out, the system of balloting for the Hall of Fame must be wrong if many of those before 1900 standouts—and Duffy is one of them—are continually ignored. The chief trouble is, of course, that a majority of the men asked to vote never saw stars who played prior to the turn of the century.

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Although there is a lull in the Boston Garden's first big-time basketball season, comment on the two double-headers already staged continues to come in. Most of the fans who have contacted this office have been satisfied with the caliber of play on the expensive Garden floor, but will get a bigger thrill out of the thing when something has been done to curb the whistle blowing of the officials. What can be done about it remains a mystery. The gentlemen who regulate the cage rules make a determined effort at least once a year to improve the code. But when hockey first invaded our big arenas, and whistle blowing became the pet hate of the customers, the ice magnates went to work and opened up the game to satisfy the fan. Perhaps basketball can follow suit.

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For those who like their schoolboy hockey, plenty of action can be found at the moment on the Skating Club of Boston rink in Brighton, where the annual private school round-robin tournament is being held. The finals will be played tomorrow. Today's late-afternoon and early-evening schedule brings together Vermont and Belmont Hill, Milton Academy and Browne and Nichols, Governor Dummer and Thayer, and Noble and Grenough and Middlesex. Governor Dummer looked the class of the field yesterday in beating Milton, 4-1.

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Ice-Capades of 1945 continue to play before packed houses at the Boston Garden. Choice seats are as scarce as front row reservations at a World Series. However, for a show such as Ice-Capades, the fellow in the balcony is sometimes in a better position to follow the antics of the comedians and the precision of the Ice-Capets than those sitting down next to the ice. This colorful professional show remains at the North Station arena through the evening of Jan. 10, with a single interruption next Tuesday night for the Bruins-Montreal hockey game.

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Eddie Collins reports that the same morning the news came out in the newspapers of Fenway Park housing the 1945 All-Star Game next July 10th, Helen Robinson on the switchboard was bombarded with requests for tickets, so keen is interest in this sector. There were many empty seats when the All-Star contest came to Braves Field, due to a combination of circumstances, but this time New England intends to fill Fenway.

E. R.

Brownie Star Best Man In Run Column

CHICAGO, Dec. 29 (AP)—Shortstop Vernon Stephens batted a modest .293 last season, but his "clutch" hitting which sparked the St. Louis Browns to the American League pennant gave him the prized runs-batted-in championship with 109.

Official figures released today showed Stephens, who was runner-up in home runs with 20, two less than champion Nick Etten of the New York Yankees, edged Boston's Bob Johnson by three in capturing the R. B. I. crown.

Nine Shy

The Brownie slugger topped his 1943 total of 91 by 18 and was nine shy of the previous season's winning 118 by Rudy York of Detroit.

Despite Stephen's individual championship, the Browns were third in team runs batted in behind the Red Sox, who aggregated 691, and the Yankees, who had 631, but the pennant winners emerged with a new league record for hitting into the fewest double plays, 93. The former record of 94 was shared by three clubs.

Two other players attained the 100 mark in R. B. I.—Johnny Lindell of the Yankees with 103 and Stan Spence of Washington with 100. In 1943, only York and Etten drove in 100 or more runs.

Most Walks

Home-run king Etten also drew the most walks, 97, topping Johnson by two and falling nine below the 1943 winning total of 106 by Charley Keller of the Yankees. Jim Seerey of Cleveland won the undesirable distinction of striking out most, 99 times, followed by New York's George Stirnweiss with 87.

George Kell of Philadelphia set the pace in grounding into double plays with 28, while George McQuinn of the Browns thumped into only one twin killing in 146 games. Bob Ortiz of the Senators was the best pitchers' target. He was hit eight times by pitched balls.

Barbara Wilkins Girls' Titleholder After Longwood Win

BROOKLINE, Mass., Dec. 29 (AP)—Although the old year still has almost three days to go, Barbara Wilkins of New Rochelle, N. Y., today was the proud holder of 1945's first national championship.

She gained the girls' indoor singles tennis title yesterday by defeating Noreen Haney, a McGill University student from Greenwich, Conn., 6—4, 6—3, in the final match on Longwood's covered courts.

Mary Deyoung of Boston and Jean Pipes of Wellesley became the 1945 national girls' indoor doubles titlists after defeating Betty Coumbe of Merion, Pa., and Norma Depperman of Harrington Park, N. J., 6—4, 1—6, 6—2.

Shirley Fry of Akron, Ohio, the 1944 singles titlist, did not defend, having quit competitive tennis for war work.

Pasadena Coed Is Rose Bowl Queen

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 29 (AP)—Mary Rutte, pretty 16-year-old brunette, is ready to take over her queenly duties as hostess at the New Year's Day Rose Bowl game between Tennessee and the University of Southern California.

Clad in a white satin gown and royal robe, the Pasadena Junior College coed was crowned queen of the 1945 Tournament of Roses at a coronation ceremony last night.

Honored guests included Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee and Dr. James D. Hoskins, president of the University of Tennessee.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	15	4	2	32	83	48
Detroit	13	6	3	29	103	76
Toronto	11	8	2	24	82	70
Boston	9	11	1	19	87	95
New York	3	12	5	11	62	100
Chicago	3	13	3	9	58	86

Results Dec. 28
Boston 2, Chicago 1.
Montreal 9, Detroit 1.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East
Hamline 47, City (New York) 42.
Long Island U. 46, Wyoming 40.

South
Quantico Marines 4, Gallaudet 24.

Middle West
Akron 81, Westminster 71.
Peru (Nebr.) T. 60, Pentathlon (Mexico City) 46.
Ohio State 67, Michigan State 31.
Stout Field 46, George Field (Ill.) 43.
Grand Island (Nebr.) Army Air Force 60, York (Nebr.) All Stars 44.

Southwest
Camp Normyle 57, Texas A and M 43.
Oklahoma City All-College Tournament
(Semifinal Round Championship)
Oklahoma A and M 42, Rice 28.
Arkansas 54, Oklahoma 51.

West
Utah State 64, Fort Douglas 40.

Oklahoma Aggies Shooting For Fourth Court Crown

OKLAHOMA CITY, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Oklahoma Aggies are shooting for their fourth all-college basketball tournament championship against Arkansas.

But more important is a duel between two of the nation's high-scoring, high-reaching centers, Bob Kurland of the Aggies and George Kok of Arkansas.

Fans are counting on two questions being answered:

1. How good is Kurland against Kok?

2. How good is Kok against Kurland?

Originally there were three big boys in the "who's best" question, but Rice's Bill Henry was eliminated last night when the Aggies rocked the Texans, 42-28.

Henry, 6-foot, 8-inch center, was guarded so effectively by the Aggies that he was not able to hit a single goal in 12 attempts and his only four points came as gifts. However, he isn't being forgotten by fans who saw him hoop 28 points against West Texas on the opening day of the tourney.

Kok has hit 40 points in two games. The Porkers' offensive is based on feeding the ball to Kok, who handily chips it in.

Against Oklahoma last night he hit 16 points as the Porkers put down a desperate Sooner rally in the last half.

The Sooners tied the score three times in the final few minutes, but to no avail.

Fans who saw the seven-foot Kurland play here last year have been impressed with his improvement. Since the anti-goal tending rule prevents him from robbing his opponents' basket, Kurland has been converted into a fine offensive player by Coach Hank Iba.

Knowing that opponents would be laying for Kurland, Iba has been using his bean-pole center as decoy. He has done a remarkable job of feeding the ball to teammates, and although he has hit only 20 points in the tourney, his offensive play has offset his low scoring.

Harold (Scooter) Hines, Oklahoma's 5-foot 5-inch forward, hit 16 points last night to go into the tourney's scoring lead with 43 points.

Oklahoma and Rice meet for third place in the tourney.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—When Wilbert Robinson made seven hits in one game at Baltimore in 1892—the only time it ever has been done in major league baseball—not one Baltimore paper mentioned the feat. It didn't go into the record books until many years later, when Robbie casually referred to it while talking to Heywood Broun . . . The Ice Follies bowling league holds transcontinental sanctions from both the American Bowling Congress and the W. I. B. C.

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Lieut. Birdie Tebbetts, former Tigers' catcher, has one of Texas' strongest basketball teams at Waco Army Air Field . . . The Red Cross Columbia Club on the Rue de l'Elysee in Paris has installed a gym with boxing equipment and has hired Cleto Locatelli, former European lightweight champion, to run the place . . . Pvt. Artie Dorrell, the welterweight champion boxer, has been assigned to Van Nuys, Calif., airport to give fighter pilots some muscle building exercises . . . Bruce Smith, former All-America and all-service footballer, has joined the Lee Field, Fla., court squad . . . CPO Ray "Fido" Murphy, who owns the Topeka, Kan., club in the inactive Western Association and kept in trim last summer by guiding the Quonset Point, R. I., Fliers to a successful season, is heading to sea on an aircraft carrier. The league has been at sea ever since operations were suspended.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Good Food
By Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.
Cafe de Paris
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
299 HARVARD STREET, BROOKLINE

Sharaf's
Country Style
RESTAURANT
Opposite The Christian Science Pub. Soc.
187 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
OTHER LOCATIONS THRUOUT BOSTON

STEUBEN'S
—DUTCH ROOM—
GOOD FOOD for a GOOD MOOD
114 BOYLSTON ST.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
LE PETIT GOURMET
19 Garden Street Eli 8605
Luncheons 12 to 2
Dinners 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12 to 4 P. M.
CLOSED MONDAYS

SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S TURKEY DINNER $2.25
Served All Day at
The COCK HORSE
Also Regular Dinners and Luncheons Served
86 BRATTLE STREET ELIOT 8500

MALDEN, MASS.
The New
KERNWOOD RESTAURANT
Now Open at Its New Location
7-9 DARTMOUTH ST.
Popular Prices
Fine Food

NO. LEOMINSTER, MASS.
Country Fare Superbly Cooked
Reasonable Prices
Air Conditioned
Clover Hill
RESTAURANT
North Leominster, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
The HIGHLAND HOTEL
SPRINGFIELD 3, MASS.
"Every meal a pleasant Memory!"
Complete Facilities for Parties and Banquets
Serving New England's Most Famous Lobster Dinners

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

Hauer's Laundry
CLEANSERS DYERS
Over 30 Years on Beacon Hill
17 Charles St. Phone LAF. 2136

Moving and Storage
3175 Washington St. HANcock 8000

BOSTON—Dorchester
Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
BUY WAR BONDS
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

BROCKTON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Storey & Co
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
—wish for you
HAPPINESS
—and for the whole world
PEACE DURING 1945
128 Main St., Brockton 22, Mass.
Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET
'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OIL
Lawrence Street Phone 189

CAMBRIDGE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Kirkland 0008. Hours 8 to 11 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
BOOKS
Poems by William P. McKenzie
The Sower and Other Poems $1.10 each
Fields of Bloom
Heartsease Hymns, $1.10
Prelude Poems for the New Day, $2.00
By W. P. M.
Harvard Cooperative Society
HARVARD SQUARE
We Appreciate
the loyal support of our many friends during the past twelve months, and to all we wish
A Happy New Year!
Fiske
Fiske's
833-835 Beacon St., Newton Centre
Harvard Sq., Cambridge KIR. 8681

DEDHAM
Mitchell's Taxi Service
564 High Street
Phone Ded. 0765
Agency for Western Union

FALL RIVER
Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanents
$25 to $50
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
Margaret G. Lynch
Room 502, Fall River Trust Bldg.
Fall River, Mass. Phone Dial 9-6662

FITCHBURG
We thank our Customers for their patronage during the Holiday Season and wish you all
A Happy and Prosperous New Year.
★
Service Electric Supply Co., Inc.
23 NEWTON PLACE
QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST TEL. 740
Thank you for your patronage this year.
May 1945 be a Happy one for each of you is my wish.
helen
New Winter Clothes
for
Men and Women
Barney Rosen
706 Main Street
In appreciation of your patronage we wish you all
A NEW YEAR OF HAPPINESS
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
350 Main Street

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON
We take this opportunity to thank our customers for their business the past year, and to wish them a
HAPPY NEW YEAR
R. W. Shattuck & Co., Inc.
444 MASS AVE. ARL. 0114
THE MARY T. BUNKER STORE
649 MASS. AVE. ARL. 3922
wishes all its friends and customers
A Happy New Year
1945
This year let us do the things that spread sunshine—little courtesies that cost so little and mean so much.
G. O. ANDERSON & SONS, Inc.
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090-91
242 High St., Medford Mystic 0600

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON
FITCHBURG (Continued)
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GLOUCESTER
WILLIAM G. BROWN
The Department Store of the North Shore
GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS
1885 COMPANY 1944

HOLYOKE
Best Wishes for the New Year
★
NAPOLEON BAIL'S SHOE STORE
168 High Street

LAWRENCE
CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE
VISIT OUR BOYS' DEPT.
Sweaters Jackets
Fingertip Coats
Earlington's SWEATERS

LEXINGTON
R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

LOWELL
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
1945
ANOTHER YEAR OF SERVICE TO READERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Miss Howe
GOWNS
SPORT CLOTHES
HATS BAGS
COSTUME JEWELRY
HOSIERY
183 East Merrimack Street
For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.
MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES
Single and double houses preferred. Monthly or quarterly reduction plans available and borrowers can make their selection.
THE LOWELL FIVE CENT SAVINGS BANK
Season's Greetings
from
Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL

LYNN
GODDARD BROS.
Wishes Everyone
A Happy, Peaceful and Prosperous New Year
Goddard Bros
Market St., Lynn, Mass. Tel. LY 2-3737
SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL Inc.
Ly 2-3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!
Fine Jewelry Makes an Ideal Gift for Everyone
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Corner Buffum Street
Youth World
Serving the South of Lynn
149 UNION STREET
Complete Children's Outfitters Specializing in Layettes
IN CENTRAL SQUARE

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN (Continued)
T. W. ROGERS CO.
Wishes You All
A Happy New Year
280 UNION STREET

MALDEN
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
TIME TO INSURE
PRESCOTT & SON
INSURANCE
SPECIALISTS
The Oldest Office in Malden
Established 1855
9 Pleasant Street Malden 2350

MELROSE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Melrose 3746-M Hours 12-2 p. m. Monday thru Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
S. S. PORTER
Incorporated
Electricians for over 44 years
Established 1899 450 MAIN STREET Tel. 0088
ANDREWS' MARKETS
510 MAIN STREET
PHONE MELROSE 4200-1-2-3
Max's Beauty Salon
PERMANENT WAVING OUR SPECIALTY
TEL. MELROSE 3440 . 473 MAIN ST.
Powder Puff
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Permanent Waves Are Our Specialty
541 Main Street MEL. 0613
NEWHALL'S
Shoe Store
Sport and Dress Shoes
Gift Slippers
547 MAIN STREET

NEW BEDFORD
LET
GULF HILL DAIRY
SOUTH DARTMOUTH, MASS.
Furnish Your
Milk, Cream and Ice Cream
Service Room
Open Daily 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Sundays 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
Sand and Gravel Cinders
Second-hand Lumber
276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

NEWTON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Monday through Friday morning telephone Lasell 6626.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
INSULATE YOUR ATTIC
FOR YEAR-ROUND COMFORT!
Inexpensive, will pay for itself in the fuel you'll save, and you must save fuel this year.
ASK FOR FREE ESTIMATES
WE ALSO HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF STORM SASH AND DOORS
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 7997
Now is the time to act, while materials are available

NEWTONVILLE
VARIETY
IS THE SPICE OF MEALS
Variety isn't rationed; neither is quality. Four Star Markets feature desirably fresh, fine foods at money-saving prices.
★Star Market Co.★
24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown Big. 8400
304 Walnut St., Newtonville Big. 8400
533 Washington St., Wellesley Big. 8400
401 Highland Ave., Davis Sq., Somerville
FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

PITTSFIELD
HOLDEN & STONE CO.
thanks the readers of The Christian Science Monitor for their past patronage and wishes them all a Happy New Year
Semi-Annual
MARKDOWN Sale
Misses', Women's and Juniors'
Coats — Suits — Dresses
Many half price and less.
ENGLAND BROS.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.

Incorporated

172 West Street Tel. 7396

TIRE RE-CAP SERVICE

Drive in. Leave the tire. Use our "loaner." Your tire will be back with a tread like new . . . in a very short time. *That's Guaranteed!*

DIAL 4501. No certificate required,

"Pittsfield Tire"

H. S. BABBITT

The Service Corner West and Center St.

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pioneer Food Store

12 Haven Street

Reading, Mass.

Phone Reading 0929—0930

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers

Telephone: Pro. 5799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEE ME ON FIRE

Insurance of Every Description

Harvey E. Frost Co.

200 Franklin Street, Boston

77 Avon Street, Somerville

REMEMBER the Name and Place

J. W. HOWARD

Flowers

Cut flowers and potted plants for all occasions. Grown on the premises.

Telephone orders given special care.

528 BROADWAY SOM. 0416

BELDEN & SNOW

The Men's Wear Stores

Season's Greetings

Davis Sq. — Union Sq.

and

439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.

Main and Lexington Streets

Clean Coal Careful Teamsters

Prompt Delivery

WELLESLEY HILLS

Products of Vermont

Soapstone Griddles; Ubbinks boned chicken, Montpelier Crackers right out of the barrel, Vermont English Muffins, maple candy, balsam pillows, toys, wooden novelties, bowls and unusual gifts.

Everything is from Vermont

THE VERMONT STORE

304 Washington St., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Mail orders filled.

Stores also in Amherst and Northampton

WINCHESTER

FRED

The Hair Stylist

For many years with Jordan Marsh Co.

Telephone Winchester 0765 — 2 Winchester Place, Winchester, Mass.

WORCESTER

TATMAN & PARK

INSURANCE of All Kinds

See us for your Automobile Insurance

44 Front Street Dial 5-4341

European Classified

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BOURNEMOUTH.—Rooms offered to children bringing own nannie or governess to cater for them. Box W-1942, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

POST VACANT

SURREY.—Willing to offer home, etc., to Christian Scientists in return for small rent and service; references by post first, please. Box W-1938, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

WARWICKSHIRE—"Help" wanted to live with family and do the cooking. Country house. Mod. conv. Write stating salary req. Box W-1940, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

TYPEWRITING

BOURNEMOUTH — Portman Typewriting Bureau (Miss L. H. Carpenter). Legal and General copying. Duplicating. 1, Fisherman's Walk. Tel. Southbourne 576.

England

BATH

Williams FASHION SPECIALISTS

also at: SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE 26/27 MILSOM ST. TEL. 2330 BATH.

WALKER & LING

Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers

Solicit Your Kind Patronage

Milsom Street Phone 4611

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH

Wilsons Ltd

LADIES' FASHIONS

32-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
38, 42, 46, South Street, Worthing

High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants

Alfred Cave Ltd.

TEL. WINTON 213

Prompt Deliveries

Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

Terraub's

Fashion Specialists

89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road

Telephone 6750—6751

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE

L. J. Allen Ltd

THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

COLLENET & CO.

13 THE ARCADE

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS

Permanent Waving a Speciality

TEL 2016

BealeSons BEALE & SONS Ltd

The Store for Value and Service

Established Nearly 50 Years

COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

BRIGHTON and HOVE

PALMEIRA STORES

Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.

For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all Household Requisites

Highest Quality Phone 2253 — Lowest Prices HOVE

BRISTOL

BRUNNER'S CAFE

Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453

Morning Refreshments

Light Vegetarian Luncheons, Teas

Brooks of Bristol

DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe

AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY SIR HERBERT BARKER

MASSINGHAM 94 Whiteladies Rd. 21 Princess Victoria St. Clifton

- BOOKLET ON REQUEST

TRY **MORGAN'S** FIRST for

ALL CHILDREN'S WEAR

MORGAN'S of BISHOPSTON, Bristol 7

(Separate entrance 11 Gloucester Road)

Jolly & Son Ltd.

(Late College Green)

82/84 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 8 Tel. 38401

The Noted House for HOUSEHOLD LINEN of good QUALITY

Marsh's

Military, Civil, Sporting and Ladies' Tailors

Boys' and Girls' School Outfitting

86/92b Whiteladies Road, Bristol

BROMLEY

URIDGE'S STORES

Family Grocers and Provision Merchants

BROMLEY CHISLEHURST

Quality—Value—Service

CAMBRIDGE

High-Class Bakers Tel. 2062

W. H. Pratt & Son

W. PEARSON PRATT, PROPRIETOR

Awarded Cups and Medals

Halifax Road Bakery Cambridge

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ

Luncheons

Teas

23 and 25, Clarence Street

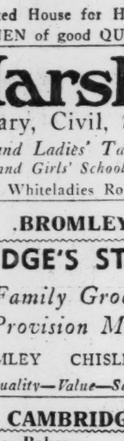
GILLHAMS

The "Look Round" Shop

STATIONERY *in All Its Branches*

TEL. 2932 396, HIGH ST.

Crossword Quiz Answers



ENGLAND

CHELTENHAM (Continued)

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS

W. Vale & Co. Ltd.

93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

DUDLEY

MILKMAID MILK BARS

CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS

DUDLEY

HEREFORD

MILKMAID MILK BARS

CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS

HEREFORD

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd

OXFORD

Oxford's Modern Store

PLYMOUTH

Come to **Pophams**

THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS

When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.

POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

JOHN YEO

& Company, Ltd. 'Phone 3243

PLYMOUTH

for *VALUE* in *FASHIONS* *FABRICS* and *FURNISHINGS*

REDHILL—Surrey

Franco-British LAUNDRY

HIGH CLASS LAUNDERERS

72, Station Road, Redhill

PHONE RED: 3204

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd RICHMOND. SURREY

The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District

Early Closing Day—Wednesday

SUTTON—Surrey

F. BUCKLEY

High Class Baker and Pastry Cook

37, Upper High Street, EPSOM

You Can Have

A PERMANENT WAVE

or Any Hairdressing Attention at

SHINNERS LTD.

High St. VIG. 6000

TEIGNMOUTH

REGENT CAFE

(Thomas & Son)

TEIGNMOUTH

Bakers—Confectioners

Quality and Service Phone 41

Also Courtenay Restaurant Newton Abbot

TORQUAY

WILLIAMS & COX

Drapers and Silk Mercers

EARLY SPRING MILLINERY

4a, 5, 6 STRAND, TORQUAY

TELEPHONE 4314

Edward Henry Sermon

High-Class Gem Work

JEWELLER *and* SILVERSMITH

Emblem Jewellery

10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

Whiteway & Ball Ltd.

Coal and Coke Merchants

G. P. O. BUILDINGS, FLEET ST. TORQUAY PHONE 2011

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Complete House Furnishers

Removals and Storage

Phone 2525 **Waymarks** Ltd *Phone 2525*

The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

WORCESTER

MILKMAID MILK BARS

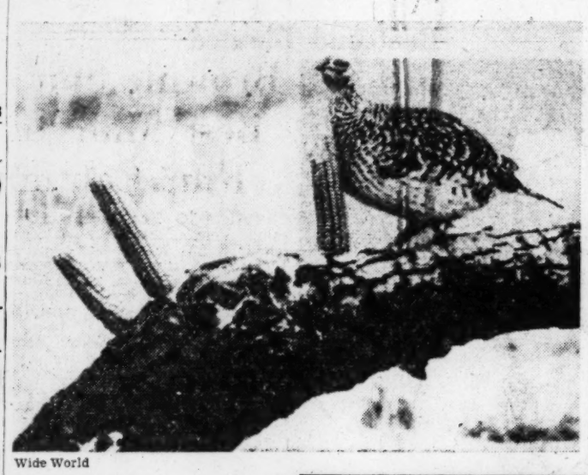
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS

WORCESTER

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club



Wide World

North Dakota Corn Tree?

A grouse finds corn conveniently "growing" on a tree at the Lower Souris National Wildlife Refuge in the North Dakota sand hills. The ears of corn set on the tree are part of the winter-feeding program of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of Interior.

Associated Press

New Orleans Cop

Minneau, member of the New Orleans police force, proudly poses with her new badge after promotion to sergeant. The promotion rightfully came after an alarmed citizen phoned there was a large rat on the rampage in her home. Two patrolmen, with Minneau, dashed to the rescue and subdued the invader.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Mr. Claus in Khaki

Honolulu, T. H.

Via Sergeant H. F. Bennett and The Honolulu Star-Bulletin comes this story to be shared with readers of this column.

Santa Claus may take one of many disguises, the storybooks say, but for 80 boys and girls of the Kalihi Orphanage he appeared this year in the khaki of an army mess sergeant.

When Master Sergeant Charles E. Bowers learned that many of his men were getting more Christmas food, candy and cake than they needed for themselves, he decided to see that it would not be wasted.

He called for all "goodies" not being put to the best advantage, and then made arrangements to distribute these among orphaned children at the Kalihi home.

The "GI Santa" explained that, because of the well-stocked PX's on this post and the availability of near-by downtown stores, most of his men had more sweets and pastries than they needed, and could donate what they received from the mainland.

How successful the Sergeant's campaign has been can be measured by the nearly 200 pounds of fruitcake, peppermints, caramels, chocolates, jelly beans, gum drops, nearly every imaginable confection. And the pile is still growing.

A lot of unkind things have been said about mess sergeants, but, if you're thinking of making any cracks about them around the Kalihi Orphanage, podner, you'd better smile.

Oldest Tin

The earliest tin object yet known was found on Lesbos island off the northwestern corner of Asia Minor at the entrance to the Dardanelles; it is a bangle of pure tin probably 4,500 years old.

"Bendability"

Why Some Things Bend And Other Things Break

(Did You Ever Wonder Series)

In a sentence, some things bend because their structures permit them to yield or change their shape before the bending force builds up to the breaking point. Brittle things break because their structures are so rigid that they cannot yield sufficiently before the breaking point is reached.

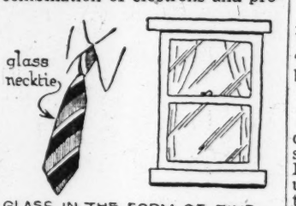
According to Dr. John W. W. Sullivan of the American Iron and Steel Institute staff, the effect of structure on "bendability" is most readily understood by comparing materials that are much alike—such as cast iron and steel, each of which consists mainly of iron and small amounts of other elements.

The structure of ordinary cast iron is essentially a mixture of iron interspersed with countless tiny flakes of graphite (a form of carbon) and minute quantities of slag. The iron portion is moderately strong and fairly ductile, but the graphite portion is brittle.

In ordinary steel the carbon does not occur as graphite: rather, it can be made to dissolve in the iron or combine with the iron, depending on the method of manufacture. The slag portion of the steel usually is very minute in quantity and fairly well distributed throughout the structure, so that its effect is negligible.

In steel, as in ordinary cast iron, the iron portion of the structure usually contains a small amount of carbon which strengthens and hardens the structure. In steel, the iron may also contain small amounts of other elements which may also harden and strengthen it, and still other elements which improve the toughness, wear resistance, corrosion resistance and other properties.

The chemical element iron, which makes up the bulk of both cast iron and steel, is a natural combination of electrons and protons which are mighty mites of energy and mass. While man has been able to rearrange these mites to a very slight degree, he has had far greater success in modifying the structure of the chemical elements by alloying and by various types of working and heat treating.—**W. P. Keasbey.**


glass necktie
GLASS, IN THE FORM OF FINE FILAMENTS OR THREADS, CAN BE WOVEN INTO FABRICS, BUT A SHEET OR PANE OF GLASS CAN ONLY BE BENT A SLIGHT AMOUNT BEFORE THE BENDING FORCE BUILDS UP TO THE BREAKING POINT.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Henry Boltinoff

"Miss Jones, you don't have to be so thorough in your dusting"

In Lighter Vein

No Crow Delivery

A woman entered a post office after 8 p. m. and wanted to send a telegram. The clerk told her that the delivery office was closed, and that it could not be delivered. The woman, indignant, said it ought to be delivered as the post office was quite near.

"How near?" asked the clerk.

"About five miles as the crow flies," the woman replied.

To which the clerk retorted: "I'm sorry, but we do not deliver by crow after 8 p. m."—Tit-Bits.

Military Producer

David Niven, now a lieutenant-colonel in the British Army, was summoned to a meeting of some English generals. "Ah, Newman, I understand that you're one of these film-johnnies. Well, since you know Myrna Shearer and Norma Loy and all those other Hollywood people, you can be of service. A chap called Noel Howard has made a film about the Navy called 'In Which We Sail.' The Army should have something like that, Newman. Fall out and make a picture."—Parade.

Mechanical Truant

"I suppose you have a furnace stoker in your house?" said the auditor.

"Well, yes," sighed the salesman, "but to tell the truth, he's either playing basketball at the gymnasium or playing alto horn in a school band, so my wife and I do it mostly."

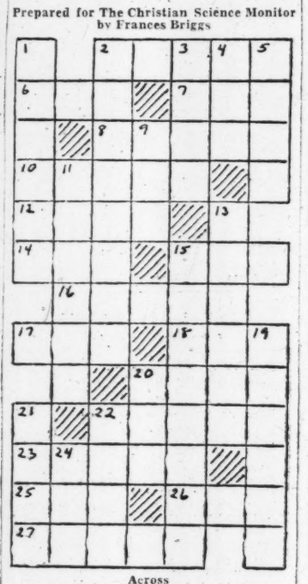
Today's Quotation

What is this life if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare?

—W. H. DAVIS

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

2—A cantaloupe is what?
6—What is a Turkish title of respect?
7—What country is mentioned in Swinburne's "The Union" (abbr)?
8—What is a device for establishing a horizontal line?
10—A counterpart is what?
12—What Russian river flows into the Caspian Sea?
14—Melody.
15—What is a noun suffix forming diminutives?
16—What is Nebraska's largest city?
17—Frozen water.
18—Where is Bengali spoken (abbr.)?
20—Who is one of feminine characters in opera "Eugen Onegin"?
22—Who is hero of a poetic tale by Tennyson?
23—What evergreen tree has fragrant wood?
25—Man's name.
26—The going back of the tide is called what?
27—Who was the firm friend of Pythias?

Down

1—What place is scene of Verdi's "Rigoletto"?
2—Debussy's "Prelude to Afternoon of a Faun" was inspired by poem by whom?
3—Who was a famous Roman historian?
4—Native metal.
5—Who is the little girl of "Old Curiosity Shop"?
9—What is name of an old cloth measure?
11—Who is a rebel angel in Milton's "Paradise Lost"?
13—What is a raised edge on rim of a wheel?
15—What Mother Goose characters were given "some broth, without any bread"?
19—What river inspired a Strauss waltz?
20—What is a plural of "os"?
21—Sour substance.
22—What is first name of Bede, George Eliot hero?
24—Epoch.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

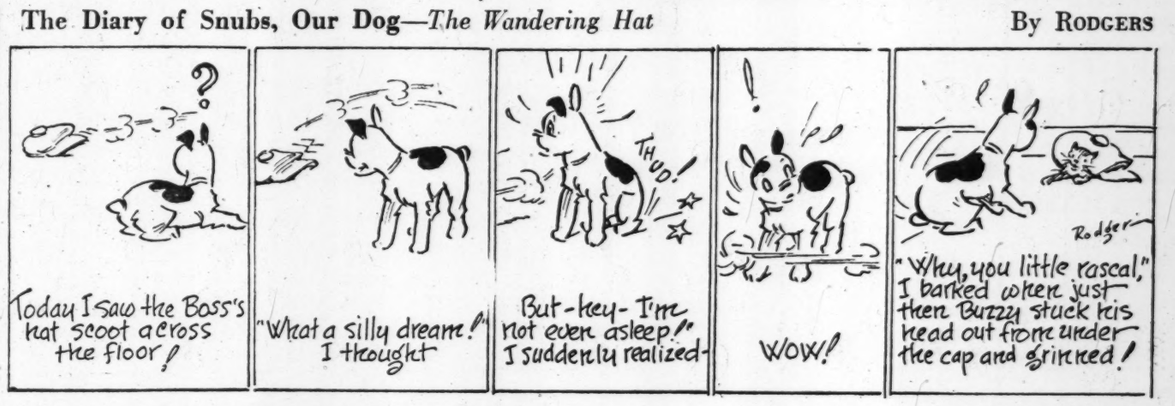
NEWS ITEM— GOVERNMENT TIGHTENS CONTROL OVER MANPOWER. HOTELS SUCCESSFULLY EMPLOYING OLDER MEN.

THEY'RE EVEN FASTER NOW THAN THE YOUNGER WAITERS
WE MADE A DEAL WITH HIM TO WORK HERE AFTER HOURS
IT'S ABOUT TIME THEY REALIZED WE 69ERS CAN DO A GOOD JOB TOO
OH, YOU LET ME CARRY YOU FOR A WHILE
DSC
SIDE ARMS HOTEL
L.F. VAN ZELM

The Taffles—*The Pursuit of Nylons* By PALMER

LADY, ARE YOU INTERESTED IN SOME GENUINE NYLON HOSE?
NOT TODAY BUT DO TRY AGAIN SOME TIME
ALL SHE SAID WAS: "DON'T ASK QUESTIONS— CATCH THAT MAN GOING DOWN THE STREET"
OH-MISTER!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Wandering Hat* By RODGERS


Today I saw the Boss's hat scoot across the floor!
"What a silly dream!" I thought
But-hey- I'm not even asleep!" I suddenly realized-
WOW!
"Why, you little rascal," I barked when just then Buzzy stuck his head out from under the cap and grinned!

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Wonders, Too* By THE HAGERS

LET ME TAKE THE SLED, BUD. I'LL SHOW YOU HOW I COASTED WHEN I WAS A DUCKLING.
WATCH THIS!
HOW'M I DOIN'?
WONDER WHERE UNCLE WADDLES WENT. HE'S ALWAYS CLOWNING.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Gamble That Failed

The Germans lack the power to defeat the Allies in a war of maneuver on the Western Front. As General Eisenhower said, the von Rundstedt counterattack was a huge gamble and it has failed to gain its main objectives. It has delayed an Allied break-through; it has not achieved a real break-through itself.

The whole picture of the Western Front is now clarifying. And the basic fact now emerging is that the Allies have the power to outmatch the Germans in open war. This fact is disclosed by incident after incident in the mounting story of American forces holding firm wherever they were not overwhelmingly outnumbered. At Monschau, Saint-Vith, Malmédy, Stavelot, Echternach they turned the blitz back even in the first hours. The heroic chapter of Bastogne—where one division stood like an island in the full stream of the German attack and then was relieved by the determined thrust of General Patton's tanks—accents in both phases the failure of the Germans.

Perhaps the final page of this failure was the blunting of the actual spearhead at Celles and Ciney, followed by the pinching off of several armored prongs. The evidence is now increasing that the drive not only failed to cut any vital supply lines, but that it failed to bag any major supply dumps or large number of prisoners. The very fact that the Ardennes sector was so lightly held means that American losses may be smaller than at first supposed.

Headlines which suggest that von Rundstedt's main force is "trapped" in the Ardennes salient are, to say the least, premature. If Berlin reports of the regrouping of Allied armies is correct, General Eisenhower may now have made the dispositions to cut off large numbers of the Germans. But an alternative strategy would be to merely contain them there while throwing the main Allied power into a drive into the Ruhr. Should the Allies now score a break-through, there could be few enemy reserves to deal with—for they are in Belgium.

There is fresh evidence that Allied commanders did not seriously miscalculate the German power available in the West. This is not to say that they welcomed the counterattack. They had some uneasy moments. If bad weather had grounded Allied air power many more days; if the German trick of putting men into American uniforms and American vehicles had not been discovered in the nick of time; if German mobile rocket-launching apparatus had been more numerous; if methods of stopping the enemy's more heavily armored tanks had not been found—the story might have been different.

But when all the "ifs" are counted the impression is reinforced that the Allies have the power on the Western Front not merely to stop an all-out German gamble, but—given a spell of good bombing weather—to blast through the Siegfried Line and then to smash any forces the enemy has available for a war of maneuver.

Hungary Emerging

Since Russian armies are liberating Hungary from the Nazis, it goes without saying that the Provisional Government of Hungary, whose formation is announced from Moscow, must be "pro-Russian." But that does not mean it is Communist.

Russia will, of course, insist that the new Government set Hungary firmly on an anti-Fascist base. And we may see new pressures developing in Hungary, with Russian support, for agrarian and other social-economic reforms. Whether the repression of the press will equal that which has occurred in Yugoslavia under the Russian-supported Marshal Tito is yet to be seen. And whether the same degree of isolation from the Western world will occur in Hungary is a question which will be studied closely by American and British observers.

So far, events leading to the setting up of the Provisional Government seem more generally satisfactory than those, for example, in Bulgaria, where the Russians acted apparently without regard for the feelings of the Western Allies. It is expected that the American Ambassador to Moscow, Averell Harriman, and the British Minister, John Balfour, will sit in the armistice conference, and dispatches cleared by Moscow assume the United States and Britain have been kept informed of Hungarian developments.

George II and a Regency

Surely Prime Minister Churchill—however reluctantly — foresaw the main outcome of his trip to Athens, which is that George II is now confronted with virtually inexorable demands that he agree to a regency for Greece until a plebiscite determines Greece's future government. Mr. Churchill was earlier reported as irritated by George II's "non-commital" attitude on this question.

The British Prime Minister may have been prejudiced in favor of Greek royalty. But there were other issues besides the immediate future of George II at stake. If a regency should prove unavoidable, there were still the questions (1) as to how much of the Papandreou Government could be salvaged in the shuffle, and (2) into what hands actual control of the considerable Greek forces should fall. It is rather on these points than on the regency question that the conference in Athens must have foundered: it is for disputed controls that the fighting goes on among Greeks.

Real opposition by the monarch-in-exile to the regency-and-plebiscite proposal would be hard to understand, in view of his experience in 1935. Then a plebiscite, questionably conducted under the Condylis Regency, paved the way for George's return as King. Mr. Churchill's post-conference submission of a regency proposal to George II will be little more than an act of political courtesy. The exiled monarch's acceptance of the plan seems a foregone conclusion, and any reluctance on his part will seem more a matter of form than of realism.

Protest vs. Defiance

A host of partially answered and controversial questions cloud and complicate the Montgomery Ward situation. But one issue stands out clearly above the fog. It is the only one that really counts at the moment: Can a nation fighting the greatest war in its history permit defiance of its government? On this issue, we feel that Montgomery Ward's position is untenable.

Saying this does not imply that the Government has been wholly right on all the points in controversy. It is not yet established whether the mail order firm is engaged in essential war work. There is the open question as to whether the rulings of the War Labor Board have the force of law or are merely "advisory," as Ward claims. And there is the irresponsible and inexcusable vandalism of labor groups in destroying the company's property.

We can sympathize with the company's opposition to compulsory "maintenance of membership" which the Labor Board has granted unions as compensation for dropping the strike weapon. But all of these questions can be settled in time through the orderly processes of a democratic state. That is the road any individual or corporation is expected to take, and Montgomery Ward has no claim to special exemption.

The War Labor Board was created to keep peace in industry at a time when the Nation cannot afford the luxury of deferring action while moot questions are fought through the courts or subjected to the equally long and potentially more wasteful process of collective bargaining, accompanied by strikes. Congress granted special and temporary powers to the President with the recognition that during a war prompt action with the force of law is essential.

Ward's refusal to comply with the War Labor Board's ruling did threaten industrial peace over a wide area. This may have been due to labor's threats to disrupt production as much as to the company's action. But to have backed down in the face of such defiance would have destroyed utterly the usefulness of the Board and opened the door to a possible avalanche of similar insubordinate acts by both business firms and labor unions who happen to disagree with the Board's decisions.

We regret that the Government has not always presented the same firm and decisive front toward unions in comparable situations; we hope that if any doubt has been created by court decisions as to the right of the citizen to appeal to the courts from an administrative ruling, while and after he complies with that ruling, that doubt can soon be dissipated by Congress or the Supreme Court. But we cannot hold that the right of protest and petition implies any right of defiance. Certainly not under the crisis of war.

Somehow or other, around about Dec. 29 we seem to have lost our appetite for turkey—in its various guises, that is.

Bent and Blunted

What Price Full Employment? II

The Wide Horizon

By Harold M. Fleming

Much as we should like to see the national budget balanced as early as possible in the postwar period, there are many reasons to fear that this may not come about.

The budget has not been balanced now for 14 years. For ten years of peace the American public has indicated by its votes that it has considered other goals of more importance than a balanced budget. During those ten years the dire consequences of habitual fiscal deficits, traditionally portrayed in classical, orthodox, economic thinking, have not come. The war has multiplied the size of the deficits without bringing the threatened inflation. The postwar picture is full of outlays for reconversion, reconstruction, subsidies, farm support prices, veterans' rehabilitation, public works, a larger permanent military establishment, and so on, which threaten the prospect of budget balance.

Most important of all, the public shows no interest in budget balance, per se (neither party made any issue of it in the recent campaign), and budget balancing, as I pointed out in a previous article, is something that requires stern resolution or it cannot be achieved. It means a dour "no" to a procession of attractive humanitarian plans, and a Calcoolidge attitude which is nowhere in sight in the political scene. There are left-wing plans to spend for jobs and right-wing plans to cut taxes for jobs, but nowhere plans to put a balanced budget first.

Let us then face the risk that the budget may stay in the red for many years, or perhaps as a habit, and let us then consider the cost.

* * *

There are two traditional costs, or dangers—inflation and an unbearable interest burden.

The inflation danger rises from the fact that as the Treasury owes more, the public owns more, in bank balances, folding money, or war bonds, and the risk is that folks may get to throwing this money around.

They didn't in the 1930's; it was "oversaving" that worried the economists. During the war $100,000,000,000 of "savings" in the public's hands has not driven prices above 1929 levels. And some economists are actually worried about "oversaving" in the postwar. There seems nothing "automatic" about inflation following deficits.

And in point of fact the debt of the nation (public and private), as distinct from the "national debt," has multiplied over and over in the 160 years of the Republic. It had to, to act as a carrier circuit for the nation's multiplying economic energy. And it will probably continue so increasing, with much of the increase occurring in United States Treasury debt.

* * *

As for the debt service, or interest burden, the classical fear was that a bulging national debt would breed a burdensome leisure class living on "governments," thereby setting class against class, with the exchequer as an engine for collecting (taxes) from the poor to pay (interest to) the rich. But today, due to income and inheritance taxes, the rich are getting poorer; and though the statement is silly that "we owe it only to ourselves," nevertheless an ever-expanding national debt no longer threatens to create a class issue.

The real risk or cost inherent in an ever-expanding national debt, in habitual budget deficits, is nonetheless here. It is that these deficits may so outdistance the growth of productive capacity that the resulting excessive buying power will bring not inflation, but permanent peacetime rationing and Government allocations. With habitual budget deficits, we probably need never again fear inflation—but only because we need fear rationing and similar Government controls. As a nation we must decide whether the humanitarian gains obviously made possible by a cheerful disregard of budget balance are worth the highly probable political cost in the tangible form of indefinitely continued Government controls over who shall get what.

60,000,000 Jobs Can't Be Wrong!

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

The big domestic issue, which is at once the most controversial and the most constructive facing the new Congress, is already taking shape in Washington.

The issue concerns jobs, postwar jobs—60,000,000 peacetime jobs for returning soldiers, for "returning" war workers, for all Americans who want to work.

It is a constructive issue because the prospect, even the guarantee, of full postwar employment was one of the foremost pledges of both major parties and both Presidential nominees in the 1944 campaign. And this issue needs to be squarely faced, or else!

It is a controversial issue because, however much both parties are united in the objective of full postwar employment, they are in considerable disagreement over means of attaining it, and the practical problem now is to find a meeting ground on method.

To give focus to this search for the best means to provide 60,000,000 jobs after the war, legislation has already been drafted by the war contracts subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, and is ready for submission to the new Congress as the "Full Employment Act of 1945." Its provisions rest upon political principles both President Roosevelt and Governor Dewey advocated with varying emphasis during the recent campaign, namely:

That every American who is able and willing to work has the right to a useful and remunerative job.

That it is the responsibility of the National Government to guarantee that right by assuring continuing full employment. (For the Republican Party Governor Dewey said: "If at any time there are not sufficient jobs in private employment to go around, then Government can and must create additional job opportunities. There must be jobs for all.")

That it is the duty of the Government to assure full employment by encouraging to the fullest possible extent, without Federal investment or other expenditures, the highest level of employment by private enterprise, and by providing whatever volume of Federal investment or expenditures may be needed to guarantee full employment when sufficient job opportunities are not forthcoming from private enterprise.

To provide 60,000,000 postwar jobs it is presently estimated that the total national production of goods and services would need to reach $200,000,000,000 annually. On the basis of these or comparable figures, the proposed Full Employment Act would require the President to submit to Congress on the first day of each regular session a national job budget which, independent of the regular Federal operating expenses, would constitute a budget of the total national economy of private business plus state, local, and Federal Governments. It would operate this way:

Assume, for example, that the national job budget for 1945 should on Jan. 1 show a prospective total gross national production of goods and services estimated at 170 billion dollars, comprising 120 billion dollars in consumer expenditures, 20 billion dollars in business capital investments, 10 billion dollars in state and local government expenditures, and 20 billion dollars for the Federal budget for all purposes including war, navy, social security, debt retirement, and other agencies. This 170 billion dollars would still be 30 billion dollars short of the 200 billion dollars estimated as necessary to provide full employment.

The President would, therefore, be required to submit a plan for increasing the gross job-producing national income by 30 billion dollars. He might propose to bridge this gap between estimated job needs and estimated job prospects in several different ways, including public works, a series of TVA power projects, retention of more men in the armed services, special service training for youth, farm employment, etc.

Its sponsors, led by the Senate's millionaire liberal, James E. Murray (D), of Montana, are frank to emphasize that their proposal is a clear break with the so-called compensatory spending approach of the 1930's. "This," they say, "is not just a bill to take up the slack through public works. It is founded on the premise that we can't just sit around and wait until people are out of work before we do something about promoting employment."

Peter Edson, Scripps-Howard Washington columnist, has perceptively borrowed a phrase from Henry Wallace's lexicon to describe this program as an attempt to provide "an ever-normal economy," but whatever words are used to combat or defend this measure, it is going to stay right in the lap of the next Congress until it, or something better, is enacted.

"The Real Soviet Russia?"

The Bookshelf

When a writer sets himself up as an authority about a certain country, no matter how solid the author's equipment or how scholarly his sponsors, the reader is entitled to ask: "Were you there, Charley?" David Dallin, author of THE REAL SOVIET RUSSIA (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press. $3.50), is a Russian who left that country in 1921, never to return. Yet he writes with a punditry that leads one to assume he has the most powerful telescope of the Yale observatory trained on the Red Star.

The author starts off with the thesis that many recent books on the Soviet Union, written mostly by journalists, are either woefully ignorant and misinformed or venally tendentious. He, by contrast, offers the real picture, pure and undistorted. To emphasize his point, he lists some of the glaring boners from recent books on Russia. Such boners, if culled at random, would include at least as many misstatements of an anti-Soviet character as mistakes in favor of the Soviet Union. But Mr. Dallin's samples are all from the second category, and he debunks them. Perhaps this selectivity is a mere coincidence. But it should be sufficient to put the reader on his guard, the more so as Mr. Dallin contributes one or two howlers of his own, such as the assertion that: "When in need of a barber, a foreign envoy must telephone the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs to send him one, for he is not supposed to enter a barber shop. The same applies to newspapermen." In other words, every close shave is a diplomatic incident.

The succeeding chapters, dealing with many aspects of Soviet politics, economics, social structure and aims, include a considerable amount of factual information, so skillfully synthesized with surmise and guesswork that the seams scarcely show, and all proving what the author intended to prove. The picture's over-all air of authenticity is buttressed by impressive charts and graphs which might be definitive were it not for the fact that the data are often collated from irresponsible and suspect sources.

Dallin draws negative conclusions from all his examinations of various phases of Soviet activity, including those commonly regarded as positive. Industrialization was carried out along uneconomic lines. Collective agriculture has aggravated the lot of the peasantry as compared with Czarism, and so on. But his presentation is so serenely plausible as to seem quite detached and impartial. He pontificates on the most controversial subjects, as: "The Vatican's moral influence was thrown entirely on the anti-Hitler side of the scales, particularly after 1939."

It is when he turns to the Soviet war effort that his colors begin to come out. He even denies the Soviet regime the usual credit for defeating the Germans, accusing Moscow on the contrary of inefficiency. He specifically condemns Moscow plans for stern punishment of German war criminals on the ground that it will "alienate the whole German people."

Extraordinary even in an ex-Russian is Dallin's tendency to disparage the patriotism of the Russian people and play up the importance of whatever Fifth Column activity he can cite. He even denies the conscious spirit of the Red Army fighting men and likens them to Catherine's serf-soldiers. In all the dark picture which he offers as "The Real Soviet Russia," anyone who knows wartime Russia will look in vain for a glimmer of that vitality, faith, and courage which have characterized the Russians in conflict.

E. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Understanding Britain

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for the splendid editorial, "Multiply by Three." It is true—and typically American—that Americans do not understand the British sacrifice, nor the British morale, nor the British approach to world economics. But if more Americans would at least TRY to understand it, it would help in working out plans for peace.

It's obviously time for a change in attitude toward Britain and all things British, in an honest endeavor to understand and love these brave people who stood alone for months against the greatest tide of evil ever conceived. Americans must remember that things look different in Britain where millions are homeless because buzz-bombs and the blitz have wiped out their homes. The wives, mothers, and tiny tots have been "on the firing line" in Britain for over five years, and this experience leaves a mark, a hope, a desire, and a stern resolve in the hearts of these people.

We owe it to ourselves to build as sound and as safe a peace as possible, and we certainly owe it to Britain. Let us strive to get a more all-round, more universal point of view on all problems involving the world, and we shall then be better fitted to make and keep a safe and sane peace.

Kansas City, Mo. ELLA MAY FRAZER

"Back to New England"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was interested in reading Richard Strout's article, "Why Not Sing About New England," and should like to bring to your attention a song on that topic.

The summer of 1934 will be remembered as the year of the great drought, when cattle from as far west as Nebraska, lacking water and feed, were shipped east to feed in New England's green pastures and to drink from her overflowing streams.

The song, "Back to New England," by Elizabeth Hayward Gardner of Springfield, Mass., was born of that need and the desire to satisfy it. At the Hartford, Connecticut, session of the National Grange, in November, 1934, whose delegates filled the Connecticut city to overflowing, the song was sung, played, and hummed, and delegates carried it back to nearly 40 States in memory of the hospitable New England which had generously welcomed them. The first verse and chorus follows:

"BACK TO NEW ENGLAND"

We have wandered far away, o'er a wide and pleasant land,
We have crossed the plains and scattered near and far,
But now our thoughts are turning to the old New England farms,
Where the green and grassy hills and meadows are.

Chorus:

Back to New England where the green grass grows,
Back to New England where the soft rains fall,
'Tis there my thoughts are turning,
'Tis there my heart is yearning,
Back to New England, the mother of us all.

Worcester, Mass. NEW ENGLANDER

"Poor Little Rhode Island"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In his article affirming that "Oh, Yes, New England Has Songs," your Mr. Donald O. J. Messenger overlooked mentioning a song that is at once a lyrical statement of the point raised and an example of how to remedy the matter.

I refer to the song called "Poor Little Rhode Island." This song relates how most States or regions have been celebrated by tunes and lyrics of either folk or tin-pan-alley origin—but unfortunately not little Rhode Island—and so it proceeds to sing that State's praises.

The authors of "Poor Little Rhode Island," Messrs. Jules Styne and Sammy Cahn, have also written all the songs for the new musical comedy, "Glad to See You."

Boston BERNARD SIMON

New Hampshire Heard From

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In recalling New England's songs (for the confuting and confusion of Mr. Strout) don't neglect those two famous New Hampshire ballads, "Ain't You Comin' Back to Old New Hampshire, Molly?" and "Put on Your Old Gray Bonnet." Where the latter says, "Through the fields of clover we'll drive up to Dover," don't let 'em tell you it's Dover, N. J., N. C., N. D., Ohio, Okla., Pa., Tenn., Wash., Wis., or Wyo. It's N. H.

Contoocook, N. H. PENACOOK PETE

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